ROYAL DURBAR

NUMBER

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ROYAL DURBAR NUMBER 1911

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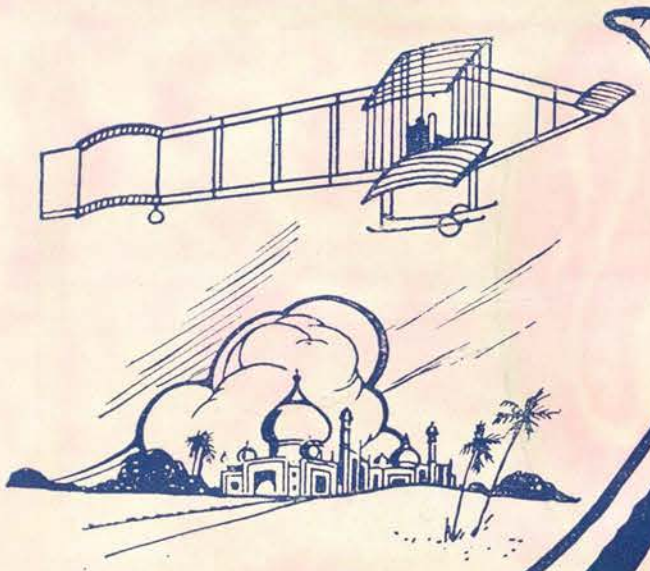
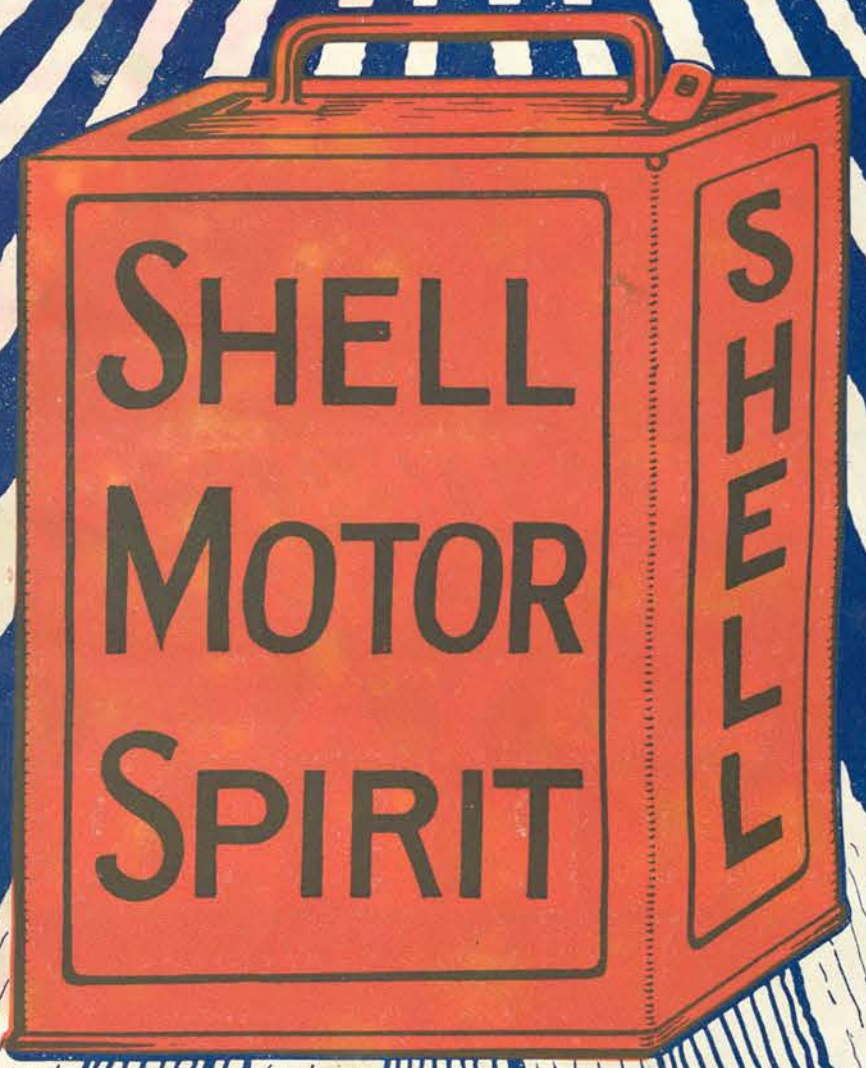


SUPREME IN THE AIR

SUPREME ON THE EARTH



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IN depressed conditions of the system, arising from overwork, worry or sleeplessness; in convalescence from severe illness such as *Influenza, Diphtheria, Pneumonia or Typhoid;* in recovery from surgical operations, or to conserve the forces during any critical period, the restorative power of VIBRONA cannot be over-estimated.

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A liqueur-glass of VIBRONA acts as a prompt restorative, and its agreeable flavour is much appreciated by invalids and others to whom ordinary Tonics are distasteful.

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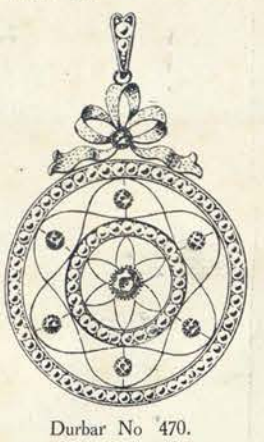

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		Rs.
5 Diamonds		190
3 ,,	2 Rubies	160
3 ,,	2 Sapphires	150
3 ,,	2 Emeralds	180

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	Rs
1 Diamond	60
1 Ruby	52
1 Sapphire	46

Durbar No. 152

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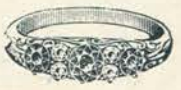
All Diamonds	... 75
1 Ruby, 2 ,,	... 68
1 Sapphire, 2 ,,	... 62



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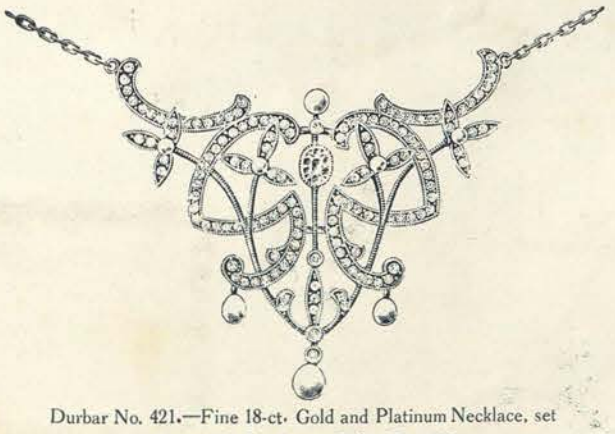
		Rs.
Ruby and Diamonds	...	235
Sapphire ,,	... ,,	225



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,, ,, & Sapphires	450
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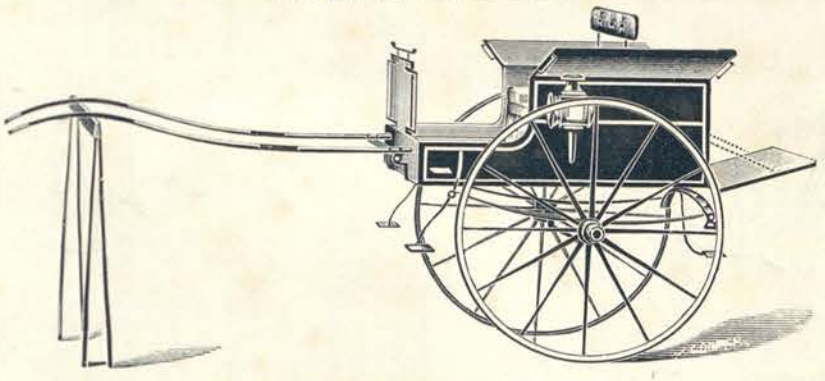

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A Greeting

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Long Life Wool Wear

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BEAUTY CULTURE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

THE old-fashioned "Beauty Culture" was a muddle of tricks based on quackery and misleading theory. The processes were nearly all destructive of delicate tissues. The skin was hidden under a meretricious overlay of unguents and paints. The woman who once yielded her complexion to tricks of that sort became their slave for life. She had to go on, however miserably, and make the best of it. The vending of the "Beauty Cures" and the practice of the "Art" were frequently done by individuals who were not anxious to face the light of day.

Madame Helena Rubinstein came and revolutionised the Beauty Cult. She proved first of all that the skin can be beautified and kept beautiful by processes wholesome in themselves, stimulating, delightful, preservative, and above all Scientifically effective. She then proved that on such terms there is no occasion to effect secrecy and employ mystification: no occasion to hide one's identity behind any pseudonym: no occasion to resort to subterfuges in order to shirk personal responsibility when carrying on the profession of a face specialist, any more than when following any other legitimate pursuit.

And what was the result? Discerning women have said to themselves: Here are, on the one hand, hundreds of face preparations that we are daily asked to buy: products put forward irresponsibly and under fictitious names as to ownership. No one has the least idea of the standing or identity of these persons who offer for sale the multifarious concoctions which they loudly proclaim to do an equal amount of good to an equal number of people.

MADAME HELENA RUBENSTEIN.
(After the original portrait by Helleu.)

On the other hand—these discerning ladies were saying—there is a series of facial specialities known by the general name of "Valaze," each serving a particular purpose, none of them a cure-all, put out under the hall-mark of Madame Helena Rubinstein, whose high reputation speaks for itself, who vouches for their purity, value and harmlessness, to the utmost extent of her responsibility—without ambiguity and equivocation.

And there is also an establishment for the scientific treatment of the complexion, the Maison de Beaute Valaze, at 24, Grafton Street, Mayfair, London, W., whose dominating feature is the personality, the known, undisguised personality of that same Madame Helena Rubinstein, whose fame as a scientific specalist of the complexion is not of this country alone, but extends throughout the whole of Europe: includes the Antipodes, as it embraces America and the East: amongst whose clients are scions of Royal Houses: members of the world's aristocracies, and most famous artistes and women of letters.

From these contrasted facts the conclusion is inevitable: That in regard to Complexion Treatment, as in other concerns of life, Merit never hides behind the door of subterfuge: Merit prefers open daylight: Merit welcomes comparison: Merit is neither afraid nor ashamed of its name: Merit has a name and is proud of it.

Where the appearance of a woman's face is at stake, she should take no chances, but should pin her faith to the known personality of a woman whose lifetime has been devoted to perfecting herself in the profession of face specialist, which has brought her fame, honour and success: and whose methods and business policy are an open book. The secret and cause of MadameRubinstein's great reputation are her seventeen years of successful and uninterrupted practice of her profession. In point of actual experience, therefore, she has no equal in London, and in point of progressiveness and variety of her treatments she stands alone in the world.

Madame Rubinstein has become noted for her special methods of treating flabbiness of the skin and loss of contour of the face through relaxation of the muscles: of looseness of the skin about the neck, which the French so aptly call "cou de dindon" Enlarged or open pores, greasiness, coarseness, or shrivelling of the skin and sallowness, due to long exposure in tropical countries, blackheads and bad complexions in general, as well as redness of face and nose, are also remedied by exclusive methods.

If you write to Madame Rubinstein she will send you free of charge her book "Beauty in the Making," in which will be found a remedy for every complexion trouble, and indispensable information on the subject of modern and scientific treatment of the face and hair. The only condition attached to the gratis and post free delivery of her treatise is that the name of this paper be mentioned when writing to her.

Abridged descriptions of some of Madame Rubinstein's specialities for home treatment will be found in the adjoining column.

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SUPPLIED BY

The Maison de Beaute Valaze.

VALAZE.

This marvellous and world renowned Skin Food beautifies the skin as no ordinary face cream has power to do. It removes freckles, tan and blotches: moderates lines and wrinkles, clarifies the complexion till in place of sallowness appear the beautiful pink and white tints of a perfectly healthy skin. Valaze makes the skin proof against all vicissitudes of weather and tropical climate. It is sold in jars at 4/6, 8/6 and £1-1-0.

VALAZE COMPLEXION SOAP

contains many of the properties of the Valaze Skin Food. It will be found quite different from any other soap in soothing the most sensitive skin. It carries into the skin the glow of health, and gives that transparency and satiny feel which are such typical results of all the Valaze preparations. 2/6 and 4/6 a cake.

DR. LYKUSKI'S BLACKHEAD AND OPEN PORE CURE

banishes these disfigurements. It closes enlarged pores, cures a greasy, coarse skin, and assists in preserving a healthy complexion. By its use the skin is perfectly cleansed, effectually braced, and stimulated to healthy action. Price 3/6 a box. No. 2 of same, for more obstinate cases, 6/-.

VALAZE POWDER AND NOVENA POUDRE.

Mme. Rubinstein is the first Complexion Specialist to differentiate between the dry, moist, oily, normal, and "shiny" skin when advising the use of powders. To dust a "fatty" (Novena Poudre) powder over a greasy skin would be adding fuel to the fire, while putting an absorbent powder (Valaze Powder) on a dry skin would not only make it difficult to adhere, but it would also aggravate the dryness. In boxes, 3/-, 5/6, and 10/6. Then there is the special *medicated* variety. *Poudre* No. 3, which should be used on these parts of the face which are inclined to be "shiny," This powder is not for general use, but only for the purpose mentioned, and is supplied at the price of 5/- a pot.

VALAZE SNOW LOTION

(a superb Viennese Liquid Powder) is a beauty lotion par excellence. It refreshes, cools, and whitens the skin, and enables it to retain that dull ivory finish so much sought after. Price 4/-, 7/-, and 10 6 a bottle. *Special Snow Lotion* is an important variant of Valaze Snow Lotion, and is most strongly recommended for those whose skins are greasy. Price 7/6, 15/-, and 21/- a bottle.

VALAZE FRECKLE PASTA

is a preparation of extra strength to obliterate obstinate freckles and to whiten the skin of the face and hands, Price 6/6.

NOVENA CERATE

is an emollient skin cleanser. When the skin is delicate and sensitive or intolerant of soap and water, it should be cleansed with Novena Cerate. It is rubbed well into the skin, and the result is a delightful skin bath, such as one finds quite a new experience. Price 2/6, 4/6, and 12/6.

VALAZE SKIN TONIC

is an anti-wrinkle lotion; astringent, antiseptic, soothing, and stimulating. It is a safeguard against lines and looseness of the skin. Price 4/6, 7/6, and 21/-.

Skin Tonic Speciale is a lotion for skins that are dry, or that chap or shrivel from heat, wind, or cold. Price 7/6, 15/. and 21/- a bottle.

NOVENA EYELASH CREAM

removes redness of the eyelids, stays falling eyelashes and eyebrows, and promotes their growth. Price 5/-.

VALAZE LIP LUSTRE

is indispensable to prevent cracking and chapping of the lips, and to ensure to them an attractive colouring, which neither biting nor moistening of the lips will prevent. Price 2/- & 3/6.

NOVENA SUNPROOF AND WIND-PROOF CREME

affords positive protection to the skin against the sun a well as the wind, and prevents—as Valaze removes—freckles, sunburn, tan, sallowness, and chapping of the skin, due to heat, wind, or weather. It is quite innocuous, and may be used for children. Price 3/- and 6/-.

VALAZE LIQUIDINE

is a most remarkable lotion which overcomes many undesirable conditions, among which are enlarged pores, blackheads, undue flushing of nose and face and oiliness of the skin, by stimulating and thoroughly cleansing the pores, and producing a finer and more healthy cuticle. Price 10/6 and £1 1s.

BAUME VERT

as the name indicates, is a speciality in the nature of a balsam, for use by sportswomen, motorists and others, whose skin is supersensitive and becomes painfully tender when exposed to the cold, wind, or strong sea air. It also makes a delightful foundation for Snow Lotion and Powder. Price 10/6 and £1 1s.

ANTHOSOROS

is a delightful cream for use round the eyes, preventing crows' feet, remedying small lines, and restoring freshness and elasticity to the skin, which in that part of the face is so susceptible to wrinkles. Prices 10/6, £1 1s. and £2 2s.

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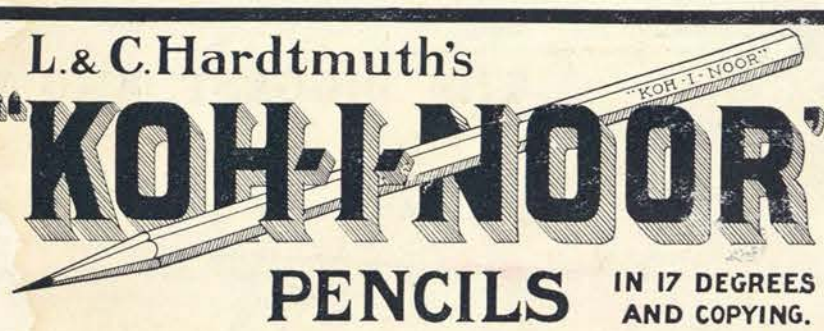

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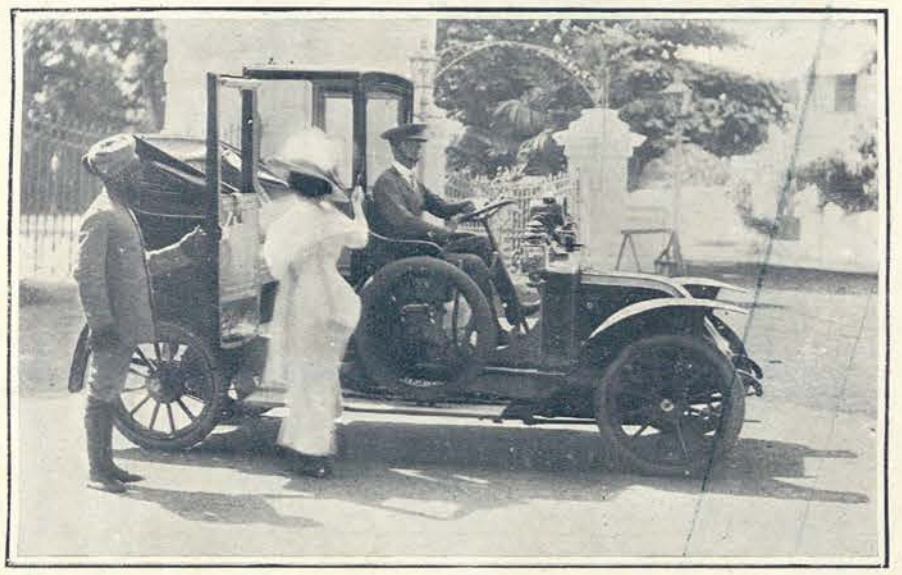

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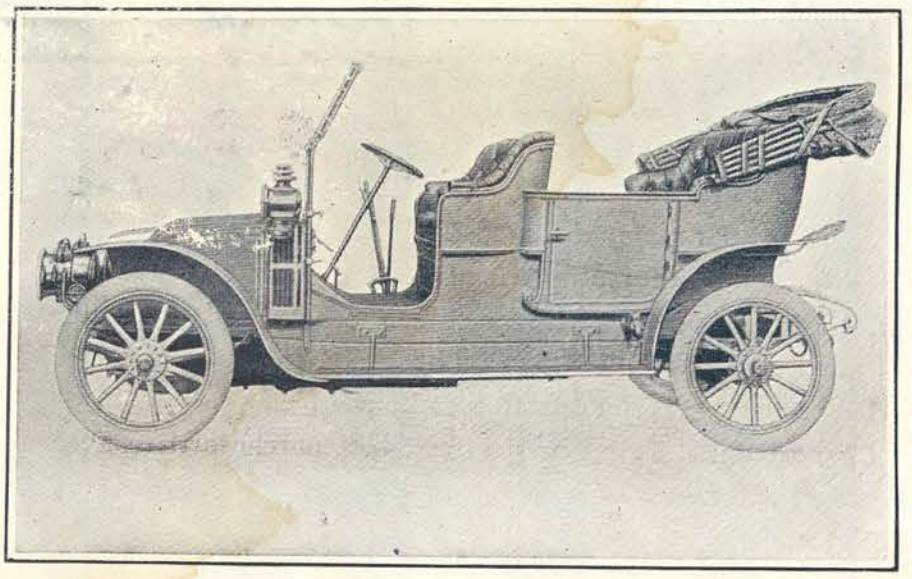

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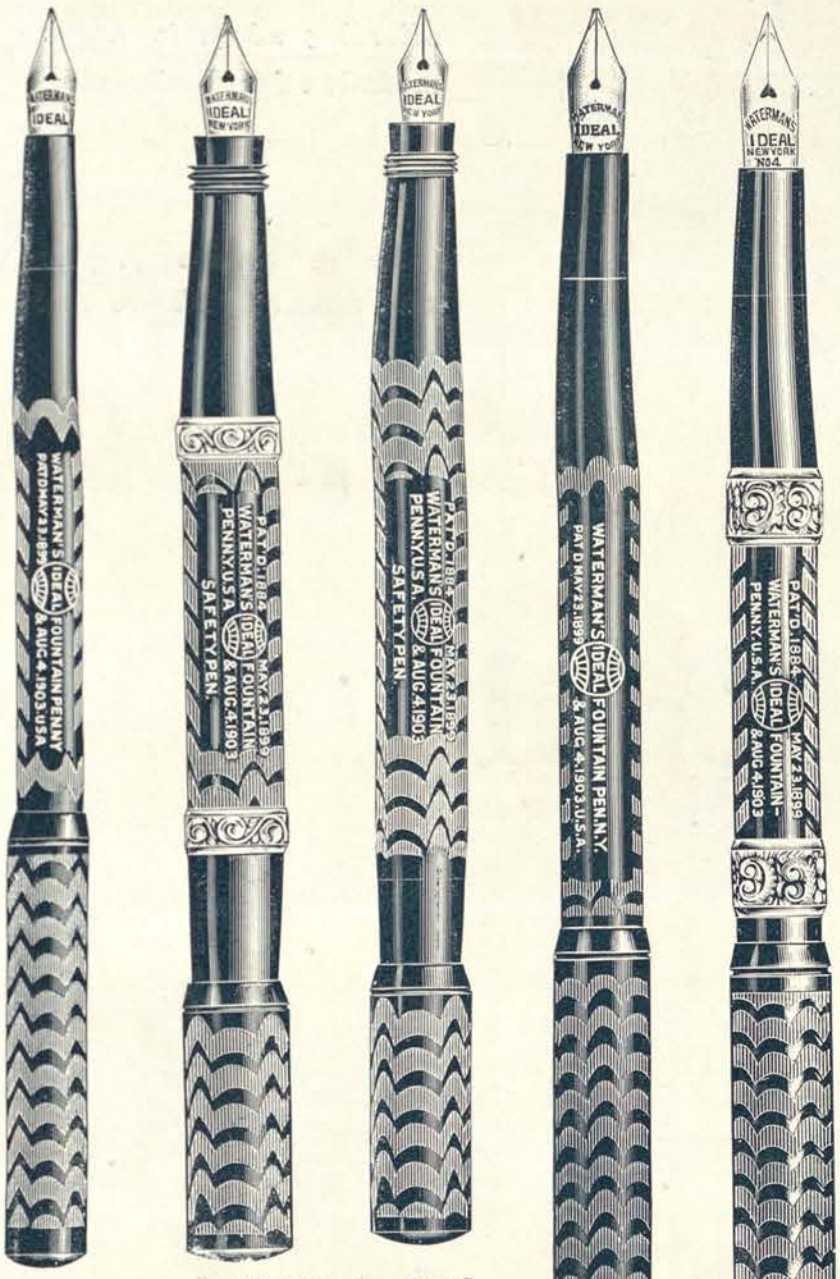
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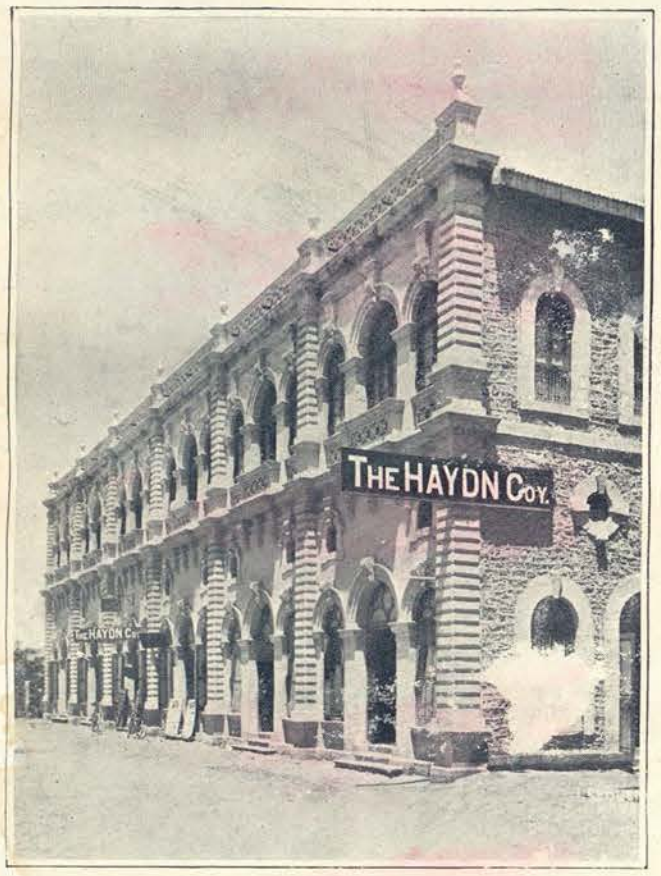

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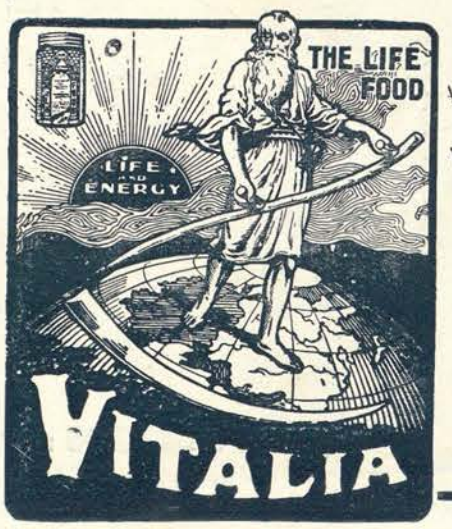

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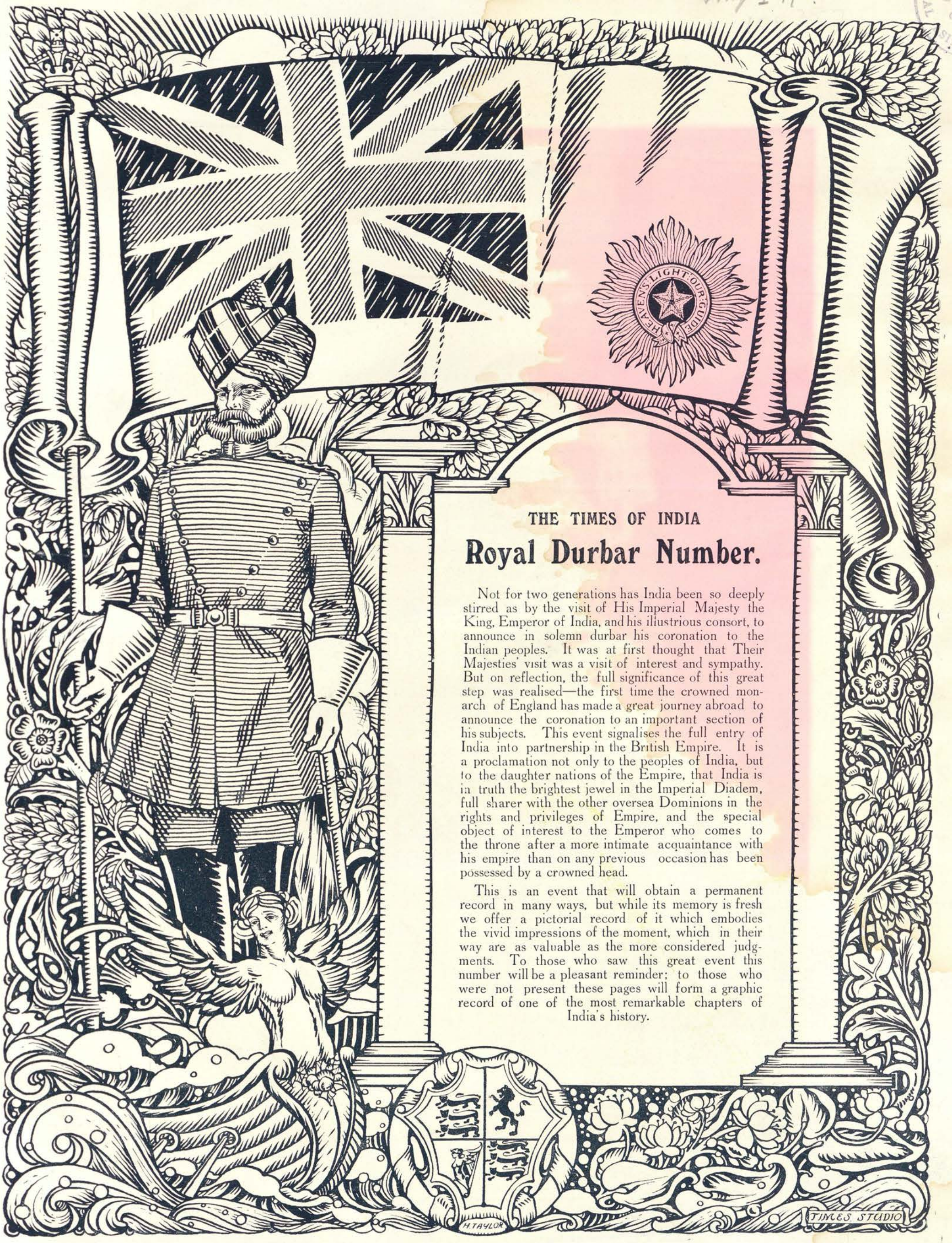

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Royal Durbar Number.

Not for two generations has India been so deeply stirred as by the visit of His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and his illustrious consort, to announce in solemn durbar his coronation to the Indian peoples. It was at first thought that Their Majesties' visit was a visit of interest and sympathy. But on reflection, the full significance of this great step was realised—the first time the crowned monarch of England has made a great journey abroad to announce the coronation to an important section of his subjects. This event signalises the full entry of India into partnership in the British Empire. It is a proclamation not only to the peoples of India, but to the daughter nations of the Empire, that India is in truth the brightest jewel in the Imperial Diadem, full sharer with the other oversea Dominions in the rights and privileges of Empire, and the special object of interest to the Emperor who comes to the throne after a more intimate acquaintance with his empire than on any previous occasion has been possessed by a crowned head.

This is an event that will obtain a permanent record in many ways, but while its memory is fresh we offer a pictorial record of it which embodies the vivid impressions of the moment, which in their way are as valuable as the more considered judgments. To those who saw this great event this number will be a pleasant reminder; to those who were not present these pages will form a graphic record of one of the most remarkable chapters of India's history.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR.

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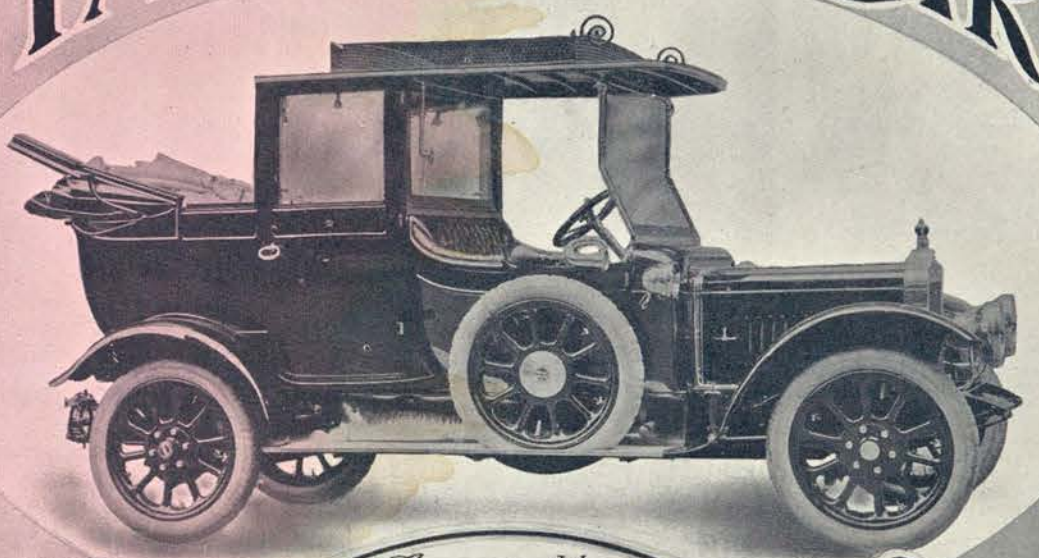


As used by
His Majesty the King Emperor

TIMES ADVT DEPT

The TIMES OF INDIA ROYAL DURBAR NUMBER

MARCH 22, 1911, was a memorable day in the history of India, for it was on that day that the Royal intention to hold an imperial assemblage at Delhi was officially declared in a proclamation published in the Gazette Extraordinary. The object of the Imperial Durbar was to make known the solemnity of the Coronation, and the date fixed for it was December 12. It was on a cold, grey November day that Their Imperial Majesties left Portsmouth for India, sailing in the P. and O. s.s. Medina, which had been specially converted for the occasion and bore the name of H.M.S. Medina. A detached squadron of four cruisers—the Argyll, Cochrane, Defence and Natal—under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, formed the escort to the royal vessel. Heavy seas in the Channel and the Bay of Biscay did some damage to the four cruisers, but the Medina, which proved a good seaboat, did not suffer. At Gibraltar, on November 13, Their Imperial Majesties did not land but received visits from General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Governor, and others. At Port Said the King Emperor received on board Lord Kitchener, Sir Francis Wingate and General Maxwell, and later the Khedive, and Zia-ed-Din, the eldest son of the Sultan. Lord Kitchener subsequently presented Kiamil Pasha, Said Bey and Ruchdi Pasha and the principal English and Egyptian officials. The King afterwards went on board the Khedive's yacht to return His Highness's visit, and landed and inspected the guard-of-honour. At Port Said bad weather was left behind, though the passage down the Red Sea was hot. Aden was reached on November 27, and the populace greeted Their Majesties on their landing in a most enthusiastic manner. From the reception hall in the Crescent to the Residency the route was lined with a dense, cosmopolitan crowd of a kind that can be seen in no other part of the British Empire. From Aden onwards, although the weather was much cooler and more pleasant, the sea was not so smooth as it usually is at that time of year, but happily the cyclone, which had been in the neighbourhood of Bombay, disappeared before the King Emperor landed at Bombay on December 2.

Bombay had for many months been occupied in making suitable preparations for the great occasion. A reception committee had been formed on which Mr. (now Sir) Shapurji Broacha, the Sheriff, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, and other gentlemen had assiduously worked, and an elaborate scheme of decoration had been carried out by Mr. G. Wittet, consulting architect to the Government of Bombay, along the seven-mile route to be traversed by Their Imperial Majesty in driving through Bombay. The keynote of the whole scheme was set on the Apollo Bandar. There one found the good taste of the trained artist allowed very much its own way, and the result was peculiarly happy. The reception pavilion, in the dazzling white that is only tolerable under an Eastern sky where gentle transitions and half tones are not looked for, suggested at once something out of the way, that it was built for no common purpose. With its gilded pinnacles and snowy walls it assumed, in certain lights, the appearance of porcelain: at other times one could swear it to be of something far more durable than lath and plaster. It had not the grandeur of size, but being well proportioned it was not dwarfed by the surrounding buildings. To the amphitheatre it stood in much the same position as in the Greek theatre the stage did to the auditorium, but in the wide interval between was the dais for the King and Queen with the necessary space for the carriages and guards of honour. This space was made gay with tall pillars surmounted by gilded lions, copies of those by Alfred Stevens which are now in Chancery Lane guarding the gloomy precincts of the Law Society

The best artificial vista on the whole route was at the very start, for Apollo Bandar road from the Pavilion at one end to the great Saracenic arch at the other was one long colonnade of graceful minaret-like pillars linked with double rows of red, white and blue festoons of what at a distance seemed a plausible imitation of roses. The decorative effect of this "post and rails" arrangement was undeniably good. The gilt domes to the pillars in particular arrested the eye, and seen from an eminence reminded one of the countless shining domes of Moscow. From each pillar also depends a banneret, some bearing the royal monogram, others adorned with eastern symbols—the swastika, the trident, and so on. Up this line of pillars then the procession was to go and on, under the fine Saracenic arch that bore inscriptions of welcome in Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu, up the main business thoroughfare of Bombay. Mr. Wittet in designing the triumphal arches had a very difficult task. His work had to be of an Oriental character and yet of such a kind that it would not look out of place in streets where the prevailing note is European. From the Saracenic splendours of the Bandar one passed on to the vast archway just before entering Hornby road. Here the width of the road admitted of an experiment not feasible elsewhere, and Mr. Wittet, bearing in mind what Bombay owes through the Parsis to Persia and that part of the world which is called the cradle of the world, made brilliant use of his opportunities. The arch he built there is modelled on the entrance gateway to Sargon's palace of Khorsabad, one of the best known Assyrian palaces. Its massive walls were typical of the buildings which had to protect the inmates against the intense heat of Mesopotamia, and on the flanking towers were to be found those curious vertical, semi-circular mouldings which are characteristic decorations of this style of architecture. At the base of the towers was pourtrayed the familiar Assyrian bull, across the arch was a couplet in Gujerati invoking blessings on Their Imperial Majesties, and surmounting the whole were raised several gilt discs, symbols of the sun in its glory. From that point to Kalbadevi there was little of note except at the turning into Cruickshank road where an arch in the renaissance style, of which the central part covered with purple silk, bore the arms and motto of Bombay. At the end of that road the route turned to the right through one of the oldest quarters of Bombay where the decorations were entirely left to private enterprise. At Pydhoni the work of the Decoration Committee again re-appeared and here at the cross roads was suspended—from pillars which closely resembled the minarets of the neighbouring mosque—a baldachino of green and yellow. An occasional flag displaying the star and crescent reminded one that this is the heart of the Mahomedan quarter, and along Parel Road there were many pleasing and striking reminders of the fact. From Parel Road the route turned into Sandhurst road. From end to end it was bordered with the tall minarets linked with festoons that formed one of the most showy features of the whole decorative scheme. Almost as soon as one entered the road one's attention was directed to the massive Cotton Arch which was the most ingenious of all the arches built. It consisted of two square pillars 38 feet high composed of cotton bales, surmounted by a large white dome of cotton, joined by a superstructure that was so devised as to appear to be made of solid "roll cotton." The arch was at once massive and graceful but, unlike some of the other arches, its symbolism was obvious. It stood for the wealth and industry of Bombay, and the legend on it made the matter even clearer: "Greetings from Bombay's staple industry." Further down the road were two pillars (paid for by the Goanese community) which bore the terse inscription "Goa," a seemly tribute to the memory of a departed Empire and a reminder to His Imperial Majesty that there are many among his subjects who claim Portuguese descent. Those were the main features of the very effective decorative scheme that had been prepared for the adornment of Bombay. When at last the great day arrived the city was filled with expectant crowds, of whom many had come from up-country, and with troops brought down to form the escort and to line the route.

A cloudless sky, the sea rippled into laughter by the slightest of breezes, and a heat haze that hung low on the water and dimmed the hills of the mainland. That was what one saw in the early morning of December 2, looking seaward for the coming of the King Emperor; and, even before the firing at eight o'clock of the three guns which signalled that H.M.S. Medina was sighted, the sun

had acquired a strength which was a sure promise of great heat to come. It was soon after half past nine that the sound of the first gun of the Imperial salute, fired by the Flagship and other war-ships in harbour, proclaimed to those on shore that the Medina was coming into harbour. As a fact she was at that time about three miles out from the Flagship, followed at short intervals by the four cruisers of the escort in single line ahead, but, steaming at a fair rate, she was soon clearly seen by the large crowd which had assembled on the site of the old saluting battery. The smoke of the guns blowing out to sea slightly obscured the view, but the salute was soon over and it was a brave spectacle that was seen by the watchers on shore as the Royal ship took up her moorings —eastward of the Middle Ground and rather obscured from the Apollo Bandar, by the towering bulk of her sister ship, the P. and O. steamer Maloja—and simultaneously the ships of the escort all dropped anchor and were "dressed." The Highflyer and other ships in harbour had been dressed since early morning, and

diately went aboard the new motor launch Diamond, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Warre Slade, and Captain Lumsden, R.N., and went off to the Medina. His Excellency the Governor followed in due course with the Chief Justice, Major-General Swann, C.B., and the Bishop of Bombay.

By three o'clock in the afternoon the heat in the amphitheatre, of which but a small segment was in the shade, was intense, and, as most of those who were sitting there were wearing clothes designed rather for effect than for comfort in a tropical climate, the discomfort of the long wait was considerable. Most of the members of the Municipal Corporation waited under the lee of the building and only took their seats at the last moment, but the greater part of the large attendance bravely sat on in the sun. What breeze there was hardly fluttered the bannerets over the dais, and as it came over and from behind the amphitheatre it was of little relief to those sitting inside. In the front row on the right facing the dais were the Government House party and behind

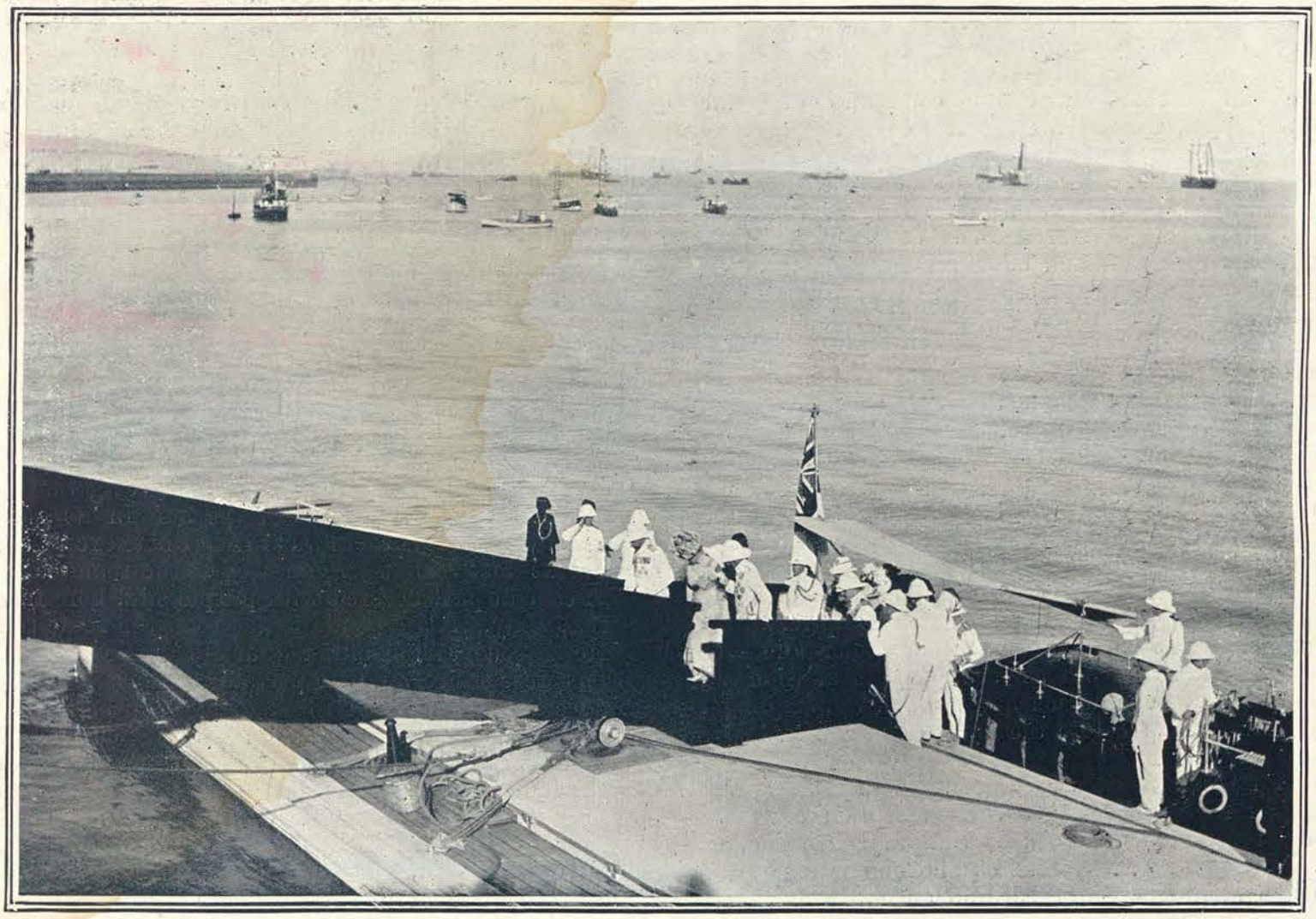


Photo by THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES SET FOOT IN INDIA. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

manned from the start of the salute, and the dressing of the escort cruisers completed the gaiety of the scene as well as forming by its suddenness a very dramatic effect.

An hour or so later than the events described above Apollo Bandar, from the neighbourhood of which the public were carefully excluded by the police, was enlivened by the appearance of a company of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with their colours and the full band of the Regiment, to do duty as a guard-of-honour. General Grimston and his staff had already left the Bandar for the Medina when His Excellency the Governor-General arrived with an escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards, in white, and the 26th Cavalry whose long blue tunics were a welcome patch of colour on the scene. His Excellency drove in an open carriage, shaded by a red umbrella, and was frequently and enthusiastically greeted as he passed as also was His Excellency the Governor who arrived, with his Bodyguard resplendent in scarlet and gold, about half an hour later. His Excellency the Governor-General immethem a number of ladies. In front in the centre were a number of Sardars whose gay clothing imparted to the scene a little colour, and the effect of prodigality and sumptuousness which tradition associates with Eastern crowds. In the centre and farther back was a mass of white formed by the uniforms of a number of officers of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine, but the concourse as a whole was not distinguished by any oriental magnificence though the ladies' dresses prevented it from being anything but gay. The wait, however, was relieved by a number of incidents which seemed to make the time pass more rapidly. His Excellency the Governor arrived at 3-30, wearing a blue uniform, and about a quarter of an hour later came His Excellency the Governor-General, in a white uniform and wearing the sash of the Star of India. Nor was the function without humorous incidents, such as the marked aversion from walking on red carpet of some of the Bodyguard horses. That Their Imperial Majesties had left the Medina was proclaimed by the firing of an Imperial salute, and

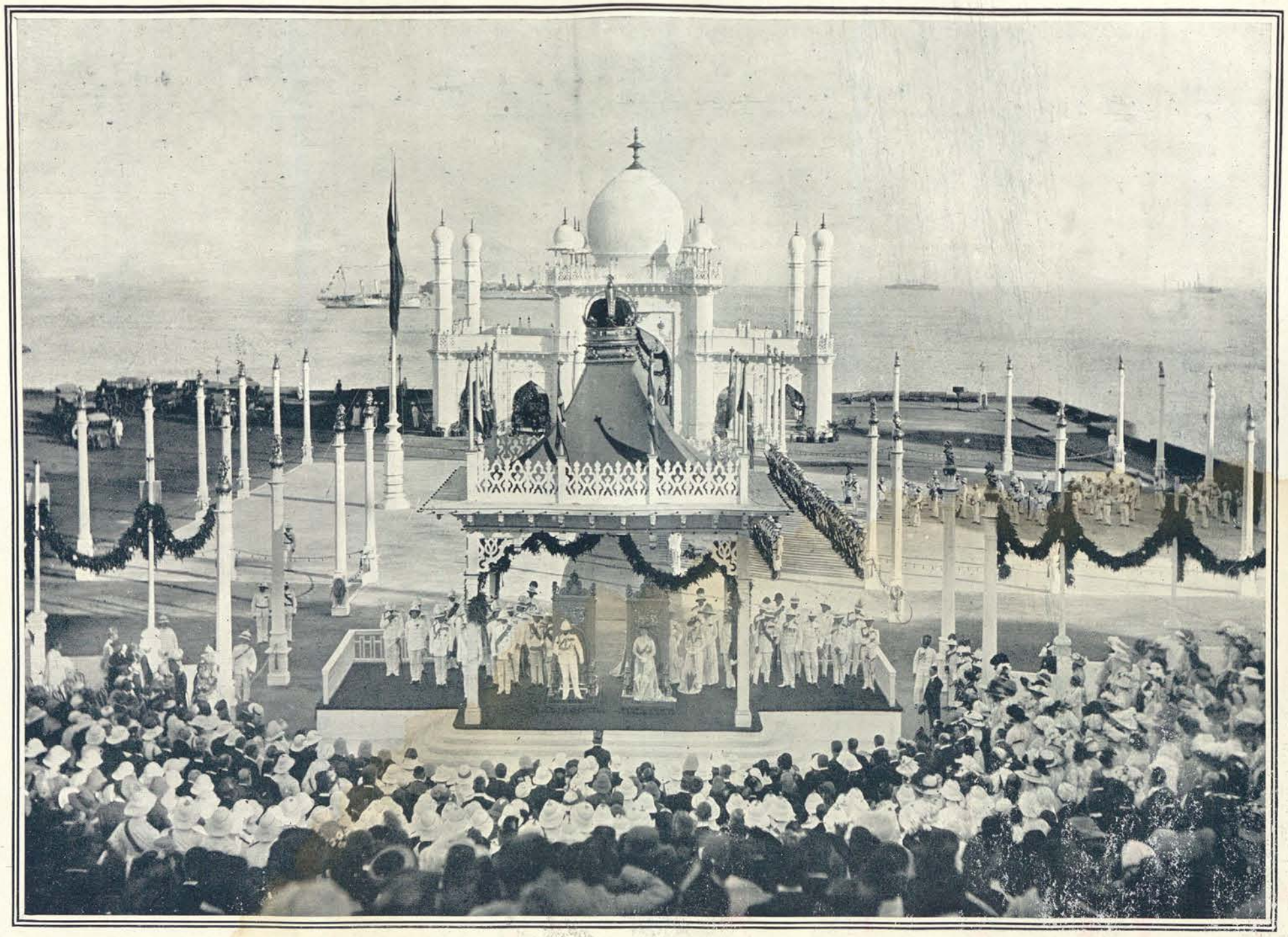


Photo by

ON THE APOLLO BANDAR. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA READING THE ADDRESS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

echoes, which reveberated round the harbour and re-echoed m the high buildings on shore, had hardly ceased when the oyal Standard was hoisted on the flagstaff between the dais and the reception pavilion. In the latter building the presentations were at once made, so that for a few minutes Their Imperial Majesties could not be clearly seen by those in the amphitheatre.

The presentation over and the naval guard-of-honour having been inspected, Their Majesties, preceded and surrounded by their staff, and accompanied by His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Governor, advanced in a slow and stately procession to the dais, where they stood for some moments acknowledging the great burst of cheering that greeted them. The King Emperor wore the white uniform of an Admiral with the light blue ribbon of the Star of India across his shoulder and the Queen Empress a brocade dress of biscuit colour relieved on the skirt with painted panels of flowers, the bodice being trimmed with handsome lace and crossed by the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. Her Majesty's hat was of straw, the crown being composed of a mass of many coloured flowers.

As the cheering died down Their Imperial Majesties took their seats on their throne chairs, His Excellency the Governor-General standing at the King Emperor's right and His Excellency the Governor at the left hand of the Queen Empress, the large staffs

realise that Your determination to announce Your Coronation in person to Your Indian peoples is a proclamation to the world of the great position which India holds in the Empire and in the sympathies of the Royal House, and a demonstration that the Crown is the living bond uniting many different races in varying climes under the flag which stands for ideals of justice, righteousness and progress.

We claim our City has a peculiar title to the honour of being the first in India wherein the King Emperor and the Queen Empress set their feet. The Dower of a Royal alliance, Bombay represents no chance settlement acquired by purchase from petty chiefs, or selected by merchants fugitive from other centres. Its importance and future greatness were foreseen by the sagacity of statesmen, and its acquisition by a Treaty of State constitutes the first intervention by the Royal Government of England in the administration of the land of India. We proudly claim that the high hopes entertained by the statesmen who acquired the Island and by the Governors who founded and administered the City have met with rich fulfilment, and that this city constitutes the strongest link between the civilizations of the East and West, which it has ever been the aim of the British Government to weld into one harmonious system.

ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING SAILORS' HOME.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

in attendance being grouped immediately behind them. At a signal from Sir George Clarke, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then went forward and from the foot of the dais steps slowly read, in a resonant voice audible in every part of the amphitheatre, the following address to which the King Emperor listened with marked attention and at the reading of the penultimate paragraph Her Majesty graciously bowed her thanks.

To

Their Imperial Majesties,

THE KING EMPEROR AND QUEEN EMPRESS.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, crave leave, in the name and on behalf of all its inhabitants, to approach Your Imperial Majesties on Your landing on the shores of India with an expression of our deep-rooted loyalty and of our pride and joy on this great and auspicious occasion.

The event is one unprecedented in the annals not merely of India but of the world-wide Empire over which Your Imperial Majesties hold sway. Never before have the Rulers left the centre of the Empire to visit their dominions beyond the seas. We recognise the significance of Your advent; we

We remember with joy that Your Imperial Majesties are no strangers in our midst. When you came among us six years ago, Your Imperial Majesties spared no pains to become acquainted with our people and problems, our arts and industries. We rejoice to think that since Your visit, a steady advance has been made in the realisation of high Civic ideals. The natural vicissitudes of a Commercial and Industrial centre have affected but not retarded a material progress which has gone hand in hand with a lively desire to ameliorate the conditions under which our poorer citizens live, and to develop the natural advantages of the Island. We rejoice to think that Bombay is broad based upon the firmest of foundations in being united within itself and that the diverse races and classes whom we represent are actuated by a strong sense of common citizenship.

In the gracious presence of Your Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress, the people of India regarding Your Imperial Majesty as the lofty embodiment of the highest ideals of womanhood, will recognise with renewed feelings of gratitude and affection Your interest in them, as evinced by this second visit to their shores.

The advent of Your Imperial Majesties as a visible indication of your assumption of the sovereignty of the Empire can-

PASSING THROUGH THE FIRST TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

THE RENAISSANCE ARCH OUTSIDE THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TIMES STUDIO

Photos by Bourne & Shepherd.

not fail to leave an indelible impression on the hearts of Your Indian subjects. It is our fervent prayer that the reign of Your Imperial Majesties, fortified by a knowledge of the Indian people, instinct with sympathy for them in their sorrows no less than in their joys and imbued with a love for them inherited from Your revered predecessors, the Queen Empress Victoria and the King Emperor Edward VII, may be fraught with the richest blessings for all united under the Imperial Crown.

To the great delight of all, and to the surprise of many who had not expected a verbal reply, the King Emperor then rose and in a clear voice delivered his reply. Frequently was the speech interrupted by bursts of cheers, particularly after the statement that one of His Majesty's first desires on ascending the throne was to revisit India and after the reference to Bombay as "a jewel of the British Crown," His Imperial Majesty said:—

Photo by VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY. Bourne & Shepherd.

You have rightly said that I am no stranger among you, and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful city. Six years ago I arrived indeed as a new comer; but the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wondrous aspect disclosed by the approach to your shores, the first glimpse of the palms, rising as it were from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten, and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905, encouraged by your affectionate welcome to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country, and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father I was called to the Throne of my ancestors one of my first and most earnest desires was to revisit my good subjects in India.

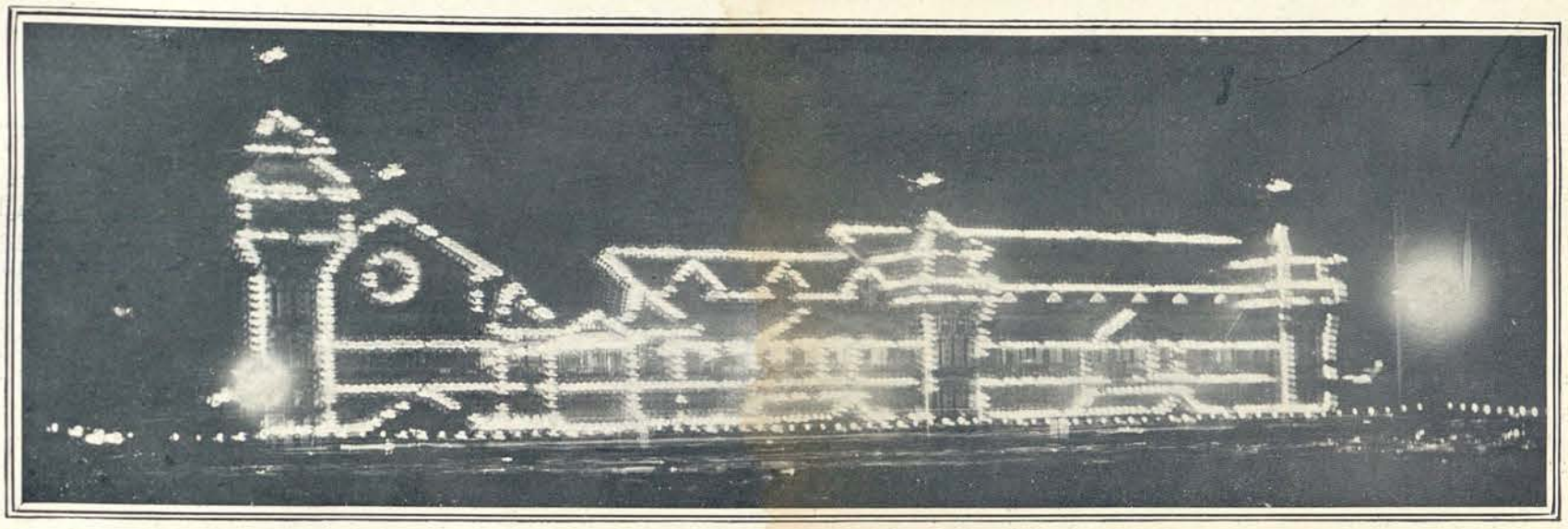
It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again to-day with the Queen Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled. And I come with a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to a threatened scarcity in certain areas of the Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled, and that there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.

Your eloquent Address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over two hundred and fifty years ago, a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forerunners, have made it a jewel of the British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings; I note also the less conspicuous but also more profitable improvements lately effected; but, above all, I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this, the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of the citizens.

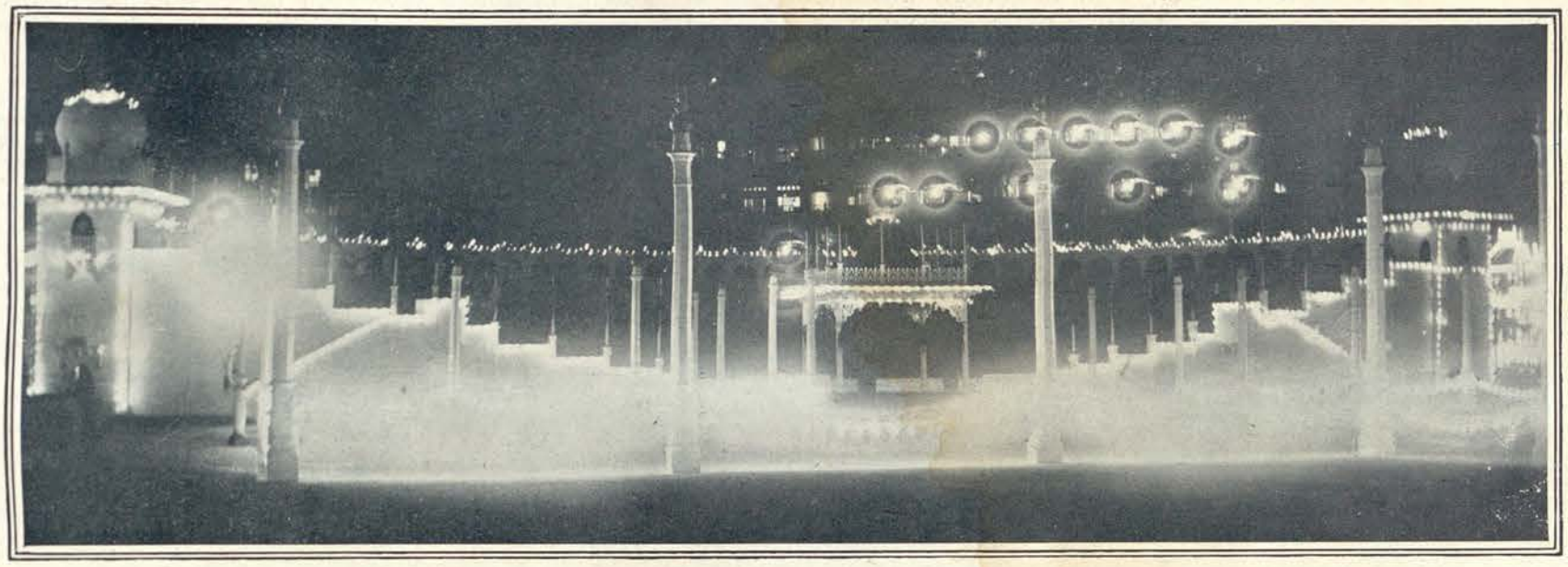
From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen Empress and myself to-day.

We earnestly pray that God's blessing may rest upon our Indian Empire and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people.

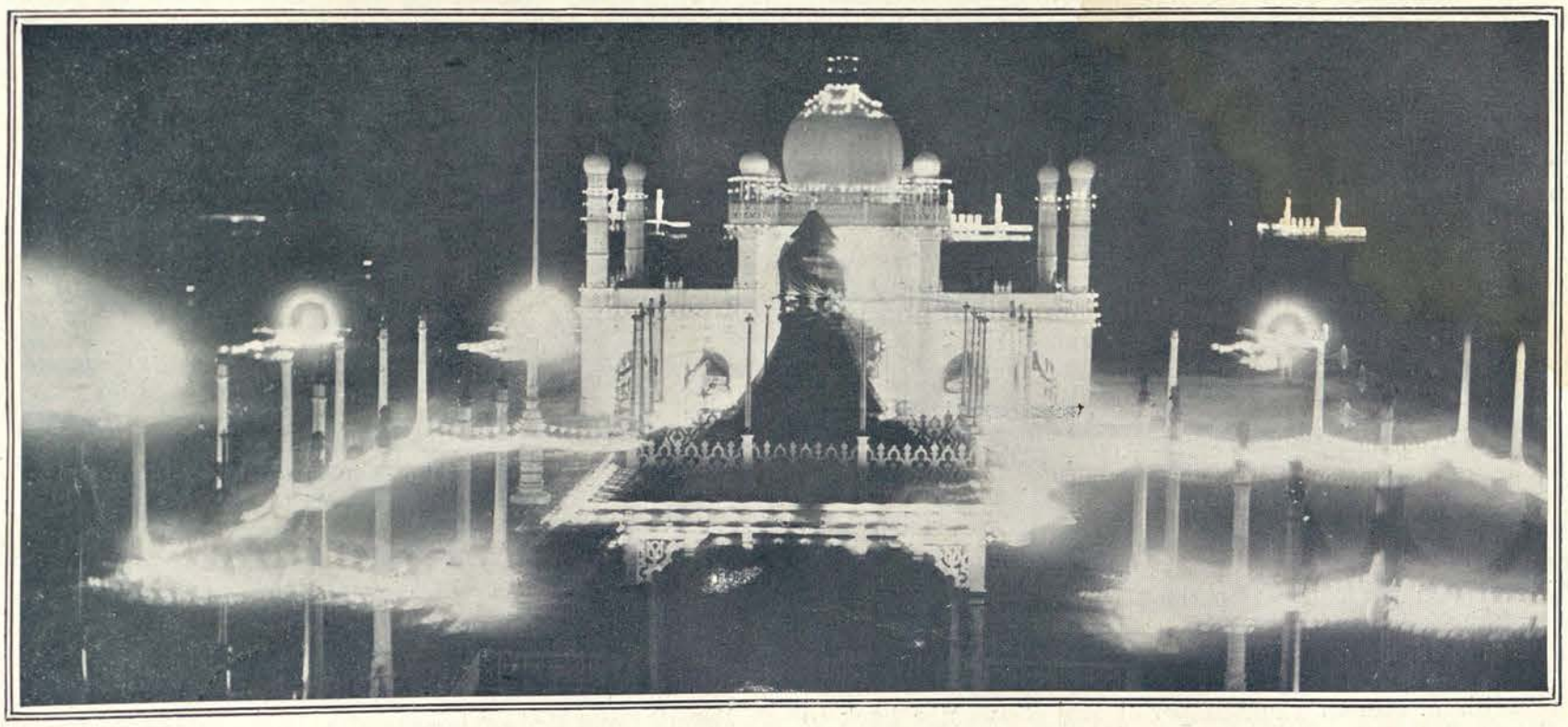
This concluded the first part of the function on the Apollo Bandar, and, after repeatedly bowing to the crowd, Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriage, and the procession (preceded by Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., in a motor car) was rapidly formed in the following order with a despatch that showed that all the details had been frequently rehearsed. Two Mounted Policemen, and one European Officer, 30 yards interval; Staff Officer, 10 yards; 2 Troopers, 7th Dragoon Guards, 50 yards; 1 N.C.O. 7th Dragoon Guards, 50 yards; 1 Squadron with band 7th Dragoon Guards, 50 yards; "Y" Battery, R.H.A., 50 yards; 7th Dragoon Guards (less band and 1 Squadron), 50 yards; Bombay Light Horse, 10 yards; Trumpeters and Orderlies; 3 Officers Personal Staff; 3 Staff Officers; General



THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB ILLUMINATED.



ON THE BANDAR AT NIGHT THE AMPHITHEATRE WAS A BLAZE OF LIGHT.



LOOKING OUT TO SEA, THE WARSHIPS COULD BE SEEN OUTLINED WITH LIGHTS.

TIMES STUDIO

Photos by Bourne & Shepherd.

Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade ; half of the Bodyguard. In the first carriage were Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. On the right and left of the carriage respectively rode Captain Lucas, Commandant of the Bodyguard, and Major Sir Henry Procter, A.-D.-C., and outside and slightly to the rear of them rode Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner. Immediately behind the carriage was half the Bodyguard. There followed seven other carriages, and at the rear of the procession the 26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry. Dense were the crowds that assembled along the first section of the route of the procession, eager to have an early glimpse of Their Majesties during their progress through the city. For two hours before the Royal landing the sightseers were in their positions. There was no extraordinary crowding. Stands of seats were in such numbers that there seemed to be room for all who had chosen this section. In few places were there spectators for whom there was no seating room. The patience and good behaviour of the crowds left nothing to be desired, for it was no easy ordeal through which those had to pass who lined the eastern side of the road. Bands at intervals played the National Anthem as the Royal carriage approached, flags were waved, hurrahs rang out. The people had seen their King. His Majesty saluted every few yards ; the Queen won all hearts by her smiling, gracious acknowledgments of the people's homage. At the junction of Cruickshank Road with Esplanade Road, there is a fine open space to mark the end of the European quarter and the beginning of the native town. Here the crowd was more dense than perhaps at any other point of the route. The Elphinstone School steps afforded a convenient vantage ground for many, tightly were the crowds stowed away in their windows and stands in the afternoon that one hardly realised the immensity of their numbers. At night, how different was the scene. To wander through the Fort was to imagine that every man and woman and nearly every child in the place was afoot. Some were gazing enraptured at the scintillating lights, but most were not. They were out, in their usual nonchalant way, to enjoy an evening tamasha, and in open spaces, such as the square in front of the sailors' home, hundreds squatted in little groups, discussing the affairs of the day. Others sat in the stands erected for the afternoon. Rich and poor, gentlepeople and coolies, jostled in a merry throng and it was odd, too, to see among them small parties of English people, ladies and gentlemen, in evening dress.

Bombay was never before so lavishly illuminated and the foremost place in the general scheme was taken by the group of Government buildings facing the Oval. When the Royal visit was first announced there seemed no hope of electrical illumination on a large scale, but the Electric Supply Company rose splendidly to the occasion. Huge new plant was installed, by means of which it was possible to deliver the equivalent of 2,000 horse power of current to Government and thus it came about that twenty Government buildings were lighted electrically, while the installation of new plant also allowed of the supply of large quantities of current to the public. It is the proud boast of the Government electrical department that their display, carried out on the plans of their chief, Mr. W. F. Stuart Menteth, cost much less than would have been the case if oil lamps or candles had been used instead of electricity. The effect was ten times as brilliant, and the appearance of the official buildings stretching

Photo by P. S. Joshi.

THE ASSYRIAN ARCH AT NIGHT.

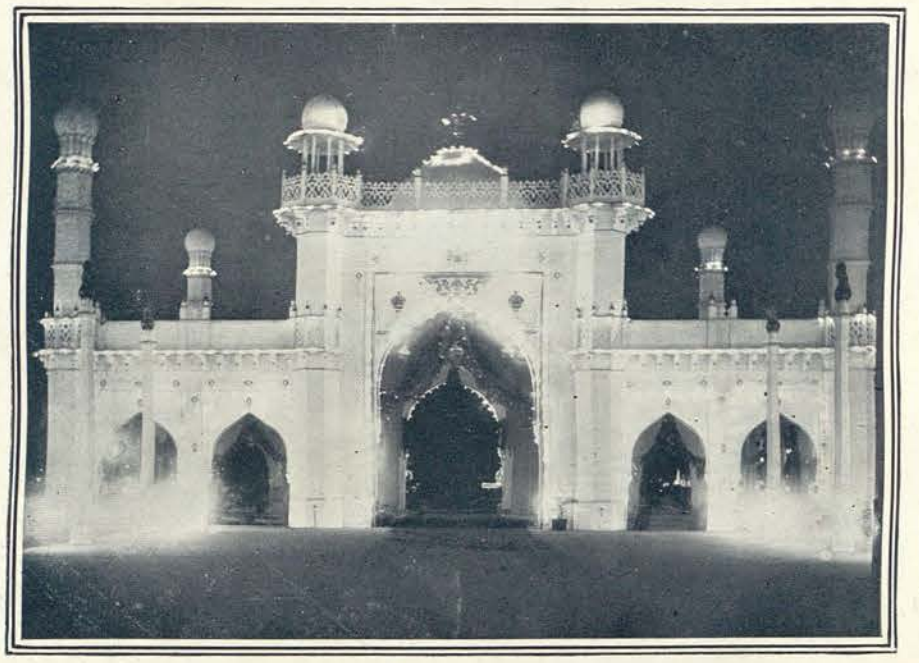


Photo by P. B. Joshi.

RECEPTION PAVILION LIGHTED UP.

while at the corner, facing the gleaming white lamp-post ordinarily the only object of interest at the point, stood a stand, a vivid patch of colour with the gay saris of the Parsi ladies. High over everything rose arches in white and gold, their inside ends adorned with golden elephants from which depended festoons spanning the road. The procession swept round to the right past a throng of people stretching for a long way up Esplanade Road; every coign of vantage was taken up, even the trees held their quota and white cloths amid the green denoted where the irrepressible ones had taken up their stations. Sandhurst Road was lined with children in stands almost from end to end, and far as the eye could reach was a forest of banners and flags, carried in the hands of the little ones and with these they made good play as Their Majesties, bowing and smiling their greetings to the future mothers and fathers of India, were carried swiftly past. It was a relief to get away from the heat and discomfort of the native town to the clean, well-watered thoroughfare which at this point opens up the district. In Queen's Road the shade of the interlacing trees was a grateful change from the city streets and the cortege proceeded uneventfully to Churchgate. Round the Oval and the Secretariat were the last stands of school children, and so Their Imperial Majesties came back to the Apollo Bandar.

A blaze of light! The expression is a well-worn one, but none so well expressed the appearance of Bombay, with its illuminations on the night of the Royal arrival. It was a night of the triumph of electricity. For the first time in Bombay electricity overwhelmed all other kinds of illuminant. Some of us may have seen with regret the eclipse of the gentle glow lamp. But of that, more presently. All Bombay and his wife were in the streets. So along Mayo Road, from the P.W.D. and Secretariat to Elphinstone College was exceedingly beautiful. The buildings were plainly, but closely, outlined with lamps of five candle-power, in red, white and green, one colour being allotted to each building. Thus the P.W.D. offices were in green, the High Court in red, and so on. Rising in the midst, in fairy-like radiance, stood the Rajabai tower of the University.

On December 3 Their Imperial Majesties lunched at Government House and afterwards attended the service at the Cathedral. The next morning they came ashore at half past nine in order to see the children of Bombay, of whom 26,000 awaited them on the Maidan in front of the Bombay Gymkhana. As the Royal Procession drove on to the ground by the Gymkhana gateway, the cheers of the children broke out with renewed force and were maintained for so long that the singing of "God Save the King," in English was almost inaudible until near the close. This unrehearsed effect was probably unavoidable, as the problem of enforcing silence on so large a gathering of excited children was too difficult to face. The representatives of the different languages took up the tale in turn, first English, then Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu. There followed a dance—the Garbi—by 230 girls of the Gujerati communities, and then Their Majesties and suite drove through the crowds of children into the Exhibition of Old Bombay where they were shown relics and models of Old Bombay by Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and the secretaries of the Exhibition.

That night there was a firework display in Back Bay, and on December 5, in the afternoon, Their Majesties, accompanied by some members of their suite, visited the historic Elephanta Caves in Bombay harbour. In the evening they left for Delhi.

SCENES AT DELHI.

FROM Bombay the scene shifts to Delhi, but, before describing the great events which happened there, some account is necessary of the *mise en scene* prepared for them. Under the direction of Sir John Hewett a canvas city of vast extent was called into being to accommodate the many thousands whom business or pleasure took to the Durbar. The King's camp lay close under the shadow of the Ridge and at the foot of the Flagstaff Tower: it was surrounded by those of the Government of India, the Central Provinces and the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief. On the opposite side of the King's Camp opened the Kingsway, a broad trunk road which skirted the camps of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, and passed many of the camps of the Native Chiefs until it reached the amphitheatre. The road passed round the amphitheatre and then as Prince's Road re-turned traversed more camps of Native Chiefs, crossed the Mall, skirted the polo and football grounds—huge expanses of turf—until it rejoined Kingsway between the Burma and Madras camps. That circuit embraced all notable points in the Durbar area. A branch from the Mall, Coronation Road, ran through the other Chiefs' Camp. The Provincial Camp lay between the Grand Trunk Road and the Western Jumna Canal. The principal concentration was north and east of the amphitheatre, and the review ground to the west. Viewed from the observatory or any commanding point on The Ridge, the sight was one which no familiarity could stale. The khaki plain was obliterated. Field and fallow had alike disappeared, and a sea of snowy canvas stretched as far as the eye could reach. In the foreground, grouped round the glistening Circuit House, were the tents for Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress, with the immense pavilion wherein their thousand guests gathered for the Investiture and the Reception. In close proximity were the camps of the Provincial Rulers. The variegated camps of the Native Chiefs stretched in two serried ranks on both sides of Kingsway, Coronation Road and Prince's Road. In the far distance, beyond the amphitheatre, stood the lines for the fifty thousand horse and foot who defiled before their King on Review Day. Words can convey no idea of this glistering expanse as it sparkled under the noontide sun: it embraced an area of twenty-five square miles, and more than three miles separated the King's camp from the Durbar amphitheatre. The designers of the Durbar area succeeded in producing, in a very marked degree, spaciousness without diffusion. Every camp had its great entrance courtyard, its grassy lawn caught up with beds of cannas and cosmos and chrysanthemums, and its wide red drive, but the tents were compactly arranged, commonly in horns of which the dining and reception marquees were the centre. Foremost of course was the King's camp, of which the dominant characteristic was the garden. At the entrance the road debouched upon an immense pomegranate-shaped expanse of the crispest turf, from the centre of which, standing amid a graceful rockery, rose the tall flagstaff which bore the Royal Standard of England. The road bifurcated at the entrance, and passed round the *place verte*, in graceful sweeps, until it united again in front of the entrance pavilion. There, a broad flight of steps led to the reception pavilion, a great rectangular shamiana whose pale blue roof and walls were upheld by pillars of white and gold. Here, on the occasion of the Investiture and the Reception three thousand guests assembled. A narrower flight of steps gave entrance to the State drawing room, almost equal in length to the reception pavilion, but narrow, and decorated throughout in white and gold and soft pale blue. Light was furnished by handsome cut glass electroliers. By yet another flight of steps access was gained to the State dining room, also in blue and white and gold, where on the night of the State banquet a hundred and sixty guests had the honour of meeting Their Majesties. The installation of the State pavilions on an ascending slope added immensely to the effectiveness of the King's camp as viewed from the main approach. The view from the broad walk fronting the pavilions was also one of great beauty. The ribbon road descended past lawn and tent, till it turned right and left just where the crimson tipped roofs of the Eastern Bengal Camp arrested it, and the eye roamed over a wooded plain where, from any commanding point, the camps appeared to be embowered in arborescence.

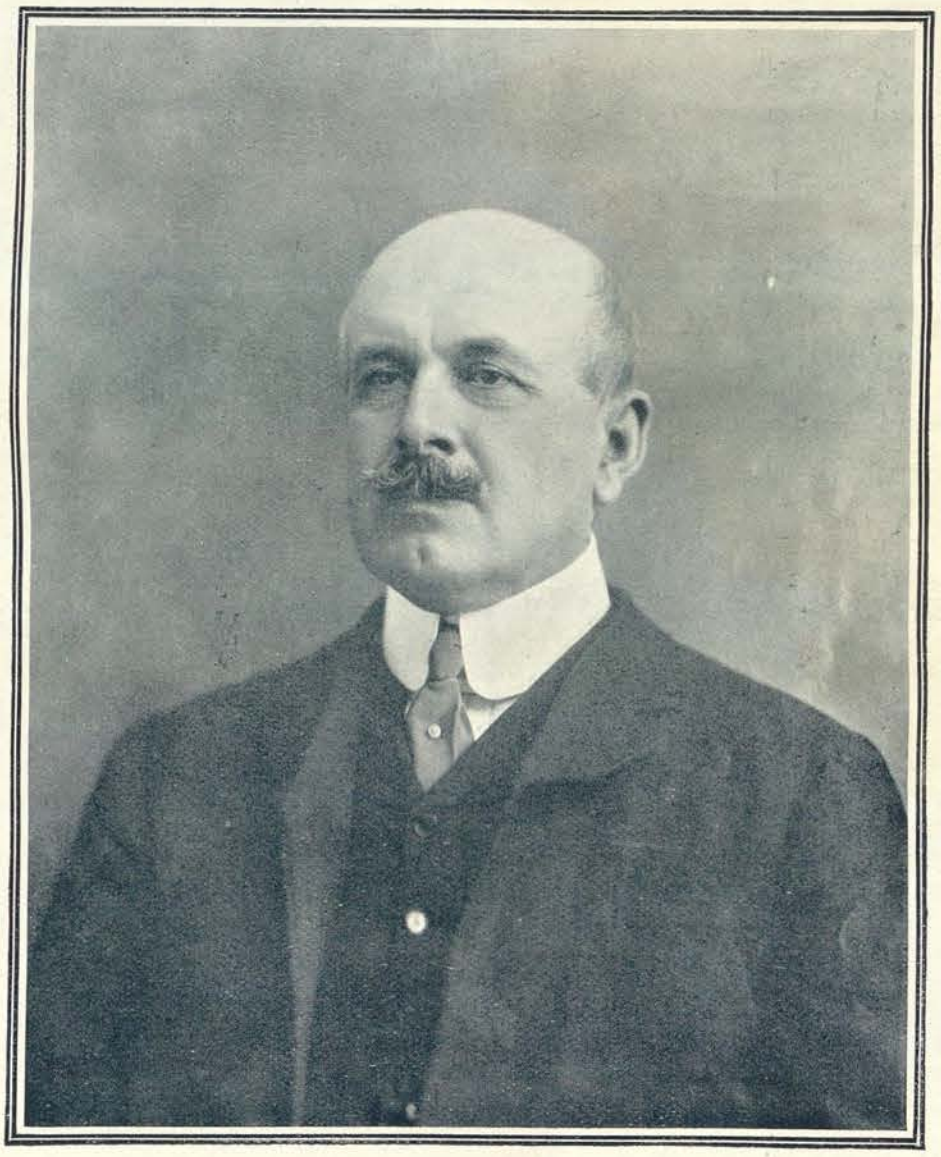


Photo by Bourne & Shepherd

THE BRAIN OF THE DURBAR SIR JOHN HEWETT.

The Royal suite was on the right of the entrance and although designed with a view to all the comfort tent life can give, was simple rather than magnificent. It consisted of a triple row of tents, three deep, ascending, as did the State pavilions, the slope of the terrace, until they reached the Circuit House, which had been prepared for Their Majesties' accommodation in the event of the weather proving unfavourable. These canvas apartments were intercommunicable, warmed where necessary with fireplaces, and furnished with taste and comfort, but with restraint. On the opposite side of the State pavilions were the tents for Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. At either end of the broad walk, past lozenge-shaped lawns, the road continued until it met Circuit House road. On both sides of this extension were the tents for His Majesty's staff ; the space behind the Circuit House was devoted to housing attendants and a multitude of other purposes.

A remarkable illustration of the progress of India is afforded by the universal use of electricity. Other illuminant there was none, even for the humblest purpose, and in the King's Camp electricity was used for heating. Every road, every tent was brilliantly lighted, and there is not a city in India which could be compared with this canvas town in the efficiency and universality of its electric arrangements. All this had to be specially created for the occasion. In the power station, whose tall chimney was the one blot on the landscape as viewed from the garden of the Royal Camp, engines of 3,200 horse-power generated the current which lighted twenty-five square miles of roads and canvas

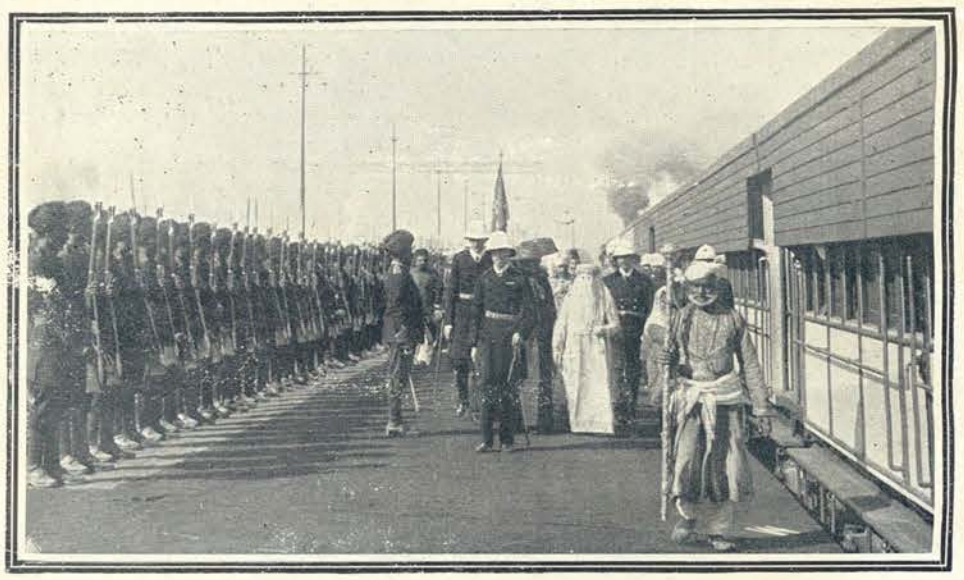
dwellings. The main roads were as brightly lit as Piccadilly and each tent had a perfect arrangement of light and switches. Figures are dull things, but the importance of these subsidiary organisations is perhaps the best aid to a realisation of the magnitude of the whole. The plant set up here for a few weeks' work on the Bewari Plain would suffice for a considerable English town: it supplied current for 70,000 lights and 300 tons of copper wire were used for transmission purposes.

The postal arrangements afford another indication of the scale on which the Durbar encampment arranged. One of the first features which caught the ey the visitors were the neat red and white postal kiosks, which tood out in pleasant contrast to the universal whiteness of tents. The postal arrangements at Delhi in ordinary times do not reach the high water-mark of efficiency, and all the arrangements for the Durbar had to be commenced from the beginning. They were made sufficient to meet the demands of a city of half a million peop and to deal expeditiously with a hundred thousand postal articles a day. There were thirty post offices and 116 letter boxes and a staff which did not fall far short of 600. This staff had to deal with letters in twenty vernaculars, and so was drawn from all parts of India.

The railway system was designed to take all the Durbar traffic away from Delhi main station. By an ingenious system of cut offs and connections, the Durbar traffic was brought by a double broad gauge line to Azadpur, where three lines diverged, one going to the Cavalry Camp, one to the Army Camps, and third to the Kingsway station, which served the Durbar town. This involved the construction of thirty miles of broad gauge line, much of which will be permanent. Then at Shukurpur, four and three-quarter miles' distant, a huge marshalling and storing yard was created, with twenty-nine miles of sidings. The mere mention of the siding mileage does not convey much, but the comparison with Samasata, one of the most important junctions on the North Western line, a place where sixteen miles of siding suffice, helps to a realisation of the magnitude of the preparations. That they were not excessive will be admitted when the concentration programme is studied, showing from twelve to fifteen specials daily when the traffic was at its height. In addition, there was the Durbar Light Railway eight and a half miles of double narrow gauge track, running from the Amphitheatre to the Tis Hazari maidan.

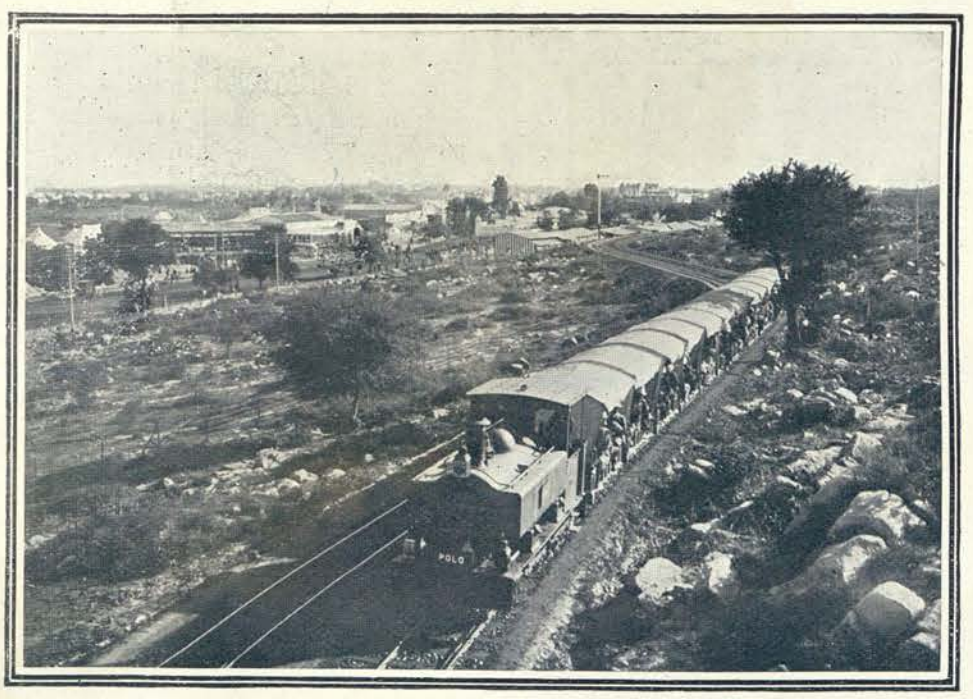
There was no dust. The roads of Delhi have a dust-raising power of the first quality. The creamy flour lies thick on crown and camber, a passing mule train or a tonga is sufficient to raise a cloud of acrid, pungent, choking dust. Now the Durbar necessitated the construction of many miles of new road during a season when the short rainfall made the engineer's task of exceeding difficulty. And this was the motor Durbar. "My Lord the Elephant," with regrets which can only be expressed by those who have seen these regal beasts in their gorgeous trappings, had no place: his role was usurped by what Mr. Dooley calls "the forty horse-power suffer little children." With a thousand motors let loose on an unprotected Delhi, it would not have been The White City or The Canvas City, but The City of Dreadful Dust. That peril was removed by oiling all the roads which were used by the King. These few facts are cited out of many in order to give some idea of the extent of the preparations that were made. Many more might be added—details of the great market under the skilled supervision of Mr. Bennett and of the dairies, from which these great camps were admirably supplied.

The day when the first King, Emperor of a United India, entered his Imperial city, with all the pomp and panoply of State, broke with the splendour of the cold weather in the North. From break of dawn the pleasant bustle of preparation was heard. Regiments of horse trotted to their allotted posts with clanking swords and jangling bits. Regiments of foot with blare of trumpets and merry bugle—Briton and Gurkha, Sikh and Pathan—mustered in their thousands and tens of thousands, until from the Delhi gate of the Fort to the far end of Ridge, where it



ARRIVAL OF THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL

A GROUP OF CHIEFS.



Photos by

DURBAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Bourne & Shepherd.

LORD HARDINGE AND THE CADET CORPS.

dipped to meet the Royal camp, stretched in serried ranks a double line of armed men. In the city the people never seemed to sleep and the crowd was so great that the streets seemed alive. Humming motors bore the more favoured to seats in the close packed stands. So prepared the Imperial city on December 7 to greet her King.

The Salimgarh Bastion where Their Majesties alighted makes a noble portal to the city. Older than the fort of Shah Jehan, it forms a massy outwork guarding the ford over the Jumna now conquered by the modern bridge. Here were drawn up on the smooth turf of the Bastion, in faultless array, representatives of every arm of the magnificent fighting force of British India. In the forefront, a splash of vivid scarlet on the sward, stood to arms the guard-of-honour of the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment. Behind were massed representatives of every regiment in the Indian Army, units from each one of the Royal regiments and sections from all the regiments in the Durbar concentration, a kaleidoscopic array of red and blue, flecked with the glittering spear point and dancing pennon of lancer and dragoon. Into the scene just as the clocks were striking ten steamed the Royal train As it halted opposite the striped pavilion, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor stepped forth, wearing the full dress uniform of a Field-Marshal in the British Army, slashed with the pale-blue ribbon of the Star of India. He was immediately followed by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress, exquisitely gowned in a dress of soft white satin, with a design of sprays of roses and blue bows. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge stepped forward to receive Their Imperial Majesties and conducted them to the reception pavilion.

Whilst the guns were still booming out the Royal salute and the *feu de joie* rolled to and from the Ridge, the formal presentations were made. First amongst them was Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, by virtue of seniority. Then followed the Governor of Madras, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Sir Louis Dane and all the great administrative and executive officers of the Indian Government. It was noticed that the King Emperor had more than a formal greeting for his officers in India and to each one were addressed a few words of personal welcome ; also that conspicuous amongst the figures on the platform was His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, who alone amongst the Indian chiefs, other than aides-de-camp, had place here and was, therefore, the first Indian Prince to welcome Their Majesties. The formal inspection of the guard-of-honour was touched by a graceful incident. Just outside the right of the line stood four war-worn heroes, one Englishman and three Indians in full uniform, wearing their medals and orders. These had been specially selected to be presented to His Imperial Majesty as representing the assembled veterans. Proudly as they saluted, they were prouder still when the King Emperor stopped to shake each one of them by the hand and enter into intimate converse regarding his service and experiences.

These presentations over, the Royal procession moved at a stately walk to the Chief reception pavilion. Preceded by trumpeters and the heralds-de-camp and the great officers of the Household, and followed by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, Lord Crewe, and the Duke of Teck, Their Imperial Majesties side by side slowly traversed the machicolated bridge spanning the moat between Bastion and Fort and entered the pavilion erected for the reception of the Chiefs.

Brief as the proceedings were, they were marked by state and dignity. Her Majesty had a smile for the little Nawab of Bhawalpur which must have robbed the ceremony of all terrors for him. Then, although definite intimation had been given that no *nazars* were to be offered, one Chief, the Rajah of Sikkim, was so overcome with his emotions and his conception of the Oriental fitness of things, that unwinding his gold-embroidered shawl he laid it at the feet of Their Majesties, striding manfully away with the consciousness of duty well-done.

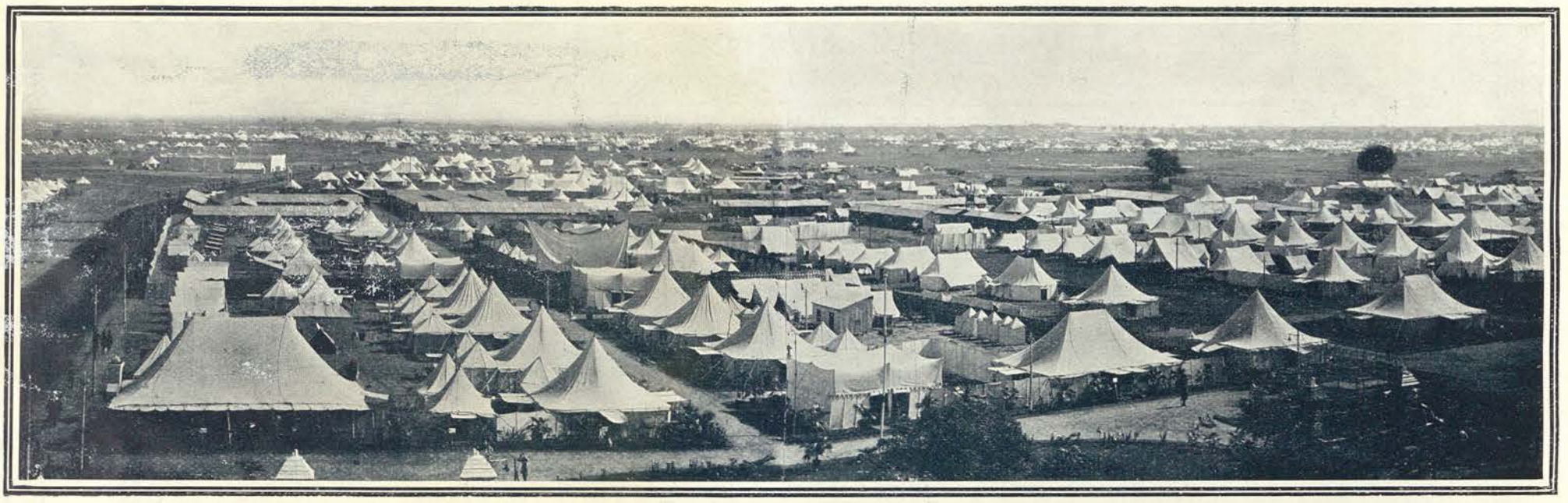
This ceremony over, the King Emperor mounted his horse, a matchless bay of sixteen hands and more, and the Queen Empress took her place in a carriage of State, an open landau drawn by six bay with postillions and grooms in scarlet. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Mistress of Robes, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Lord High Steward, the Earl of Durham. As the procession moved, the guns spoke again, this time from the Ridge, firing the Royal salute not by single guns, but by salvoes of a battery that shook the air with their thunder.

When the guns were silent and the trumpeters sounded a fanfare from the walls, signal that the King had left the Delhi gate, then a quiver of expectation ran through the thousands gathered on the glacis and in the stands and massed on the triple

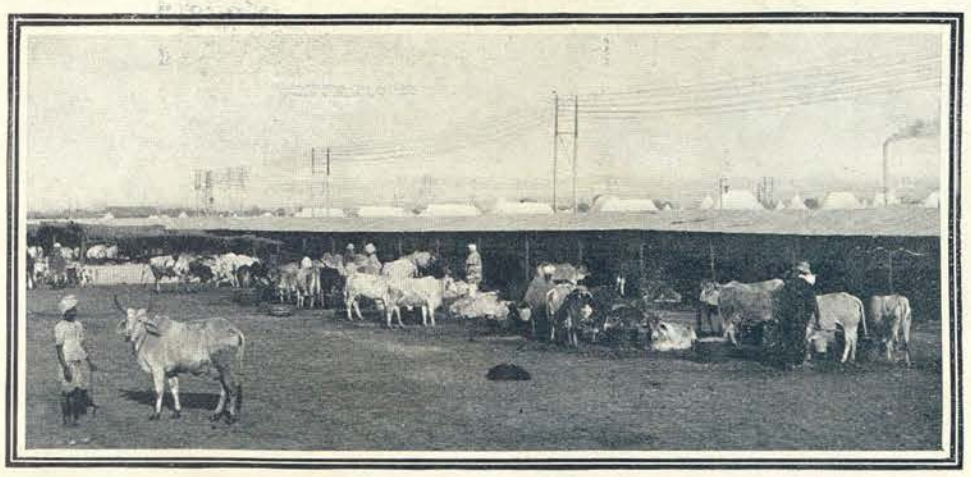
Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

RECEPTION OF INDIAN CHIEFS IN DELHI FORT.

steps of the Jama Masjid. His Imperial Majesty rode alone. Preceding him were his Indian aides-de-camp, the Maharajah Scindia bestriding a splendid black and the Maharajah of Bikaner on a milk-white charger, and the Nawab of Rampur. Amid these scenes the Royal procession slowly wound its way along the historic King's Road between the ranks of horse standing knee to knee and the foot shoulder to shoulder. When it reached the eastern gate of the Jama Masjid, where the massed spectators rippled and bent in obeisance, it turned to the left and passed right round the mosque, whose walls were guarded by Gurkhas and cavalry, and then curved along Esplanade Road. The passage of the Jama Masjid was the most impressive stage of the State entry. On the eastern front, the steps were reserved and were occupied by the well-to-do, whilst the privileged ones crowded in the galleries and towers. Elsewhere, with the democracy of true Mahomedanism, all were welcome and the common people sat patiently on the steps and in the quadrants, whilst the purdah women had a large coop to themselves above the shops on the western wall. The encircling road was ringed with stands and

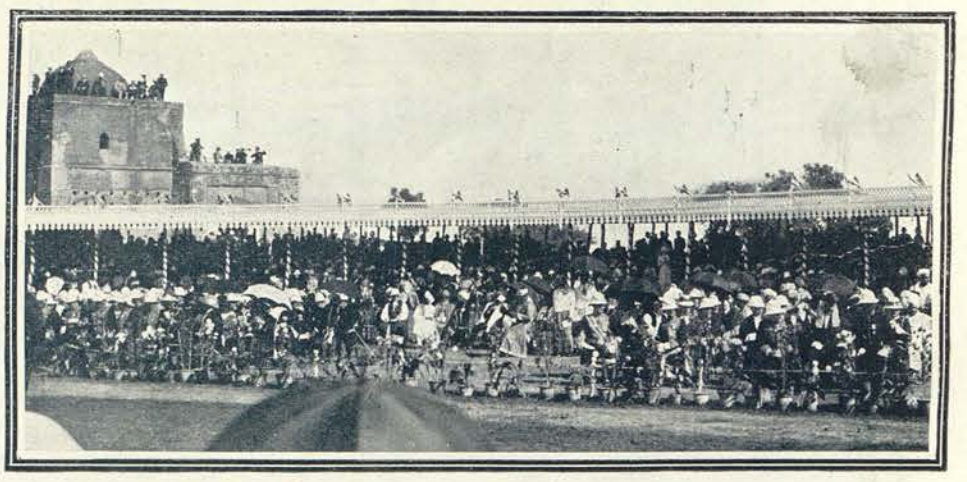


VIEW FROM THE RIDGE OF PART OF THE CANVAS CITY.



Photos by

SCENE IN THE CAMP DAIRY.



Bourne & Shepherd.

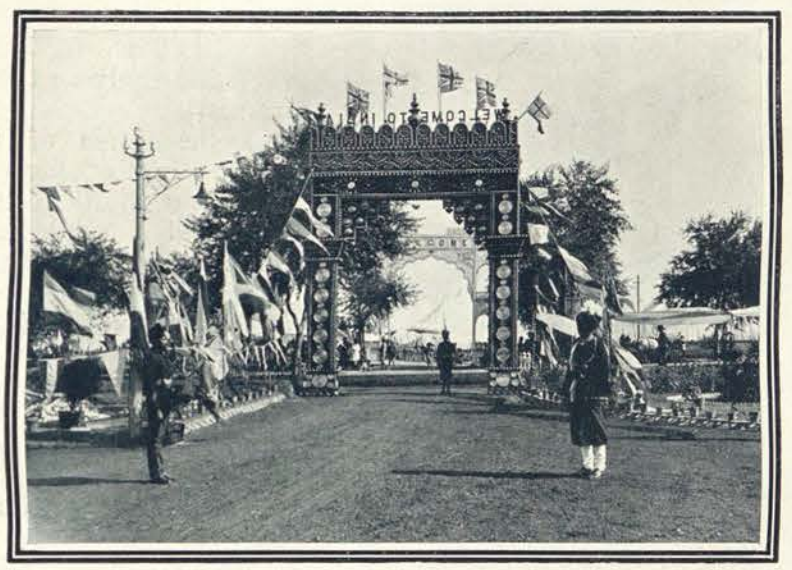
RECEPTION PAVILION ON THE RIDGE.

these again with low houses, where the people were gathered not only in the balconies, but on the roofs, in thousands, all in holiday garb, all in holiday humour, and the effect of the strengthening sunlight on the cheerful clothing of this people and the scarlet of the British infantry who shared guard with the Gurkhas produced a scene of indescribable richness and gaiety. Esplanade Road traverses the least impressive part of Delhi. True, the road passes the fine hospital in the Saracenic style which is one of the best managed institutions in Delhi and typifies the gift of healing which is one of the most priceless boons England has brought to India, but this was succeeded by a number of mean houses of no interest until the Royal route dipped into the Chandni Chowk. But if the historical background was weakened after passing the Masjid, surely ample recompense was made when the procession plunged into the most famous street in Asia, the Chandni Chowk. In shop and balcony and roof-top there were eager faces and bright eyes and, although this is Northern India where custom is harder than in the cosmopolitan cities through which the seaborne trade flows, not a few of these khot-shaded eyes spoke of soft-figured women-folk specially anxious to see the Queen drive by. The play of light and colour of sari and chudder, turban and surtout, like a wind-flicked flower bed, was so fascinating, framed as the picture was in the most gaily painted balconies, that we would willingly have spared the decorations in which loyal enthusiasm found expression. Here on the soft cushion formed by thickly lying, oiled dust, the procession moved in almost ghostly silence, broken only by the occasional jingle of accoutrements and the dull rumble of the guns, which harmonised well with the subdued murmur of the expectant crowd. A fanfare by the trumpeters as they passed the Town Hall came, therefore, with all the more effect as it burst upon the silence and prepared the onlookers for the *apogee* of the scene that was reached when His Imperial Majesty on his proud stepping charger and the Queen Empress wreathed in smiles broke on the view. Then these long lines of patient spectators corrugated with excitement, hands were raised and heads bent in reverential salaams and a murmur of welcome reverberated down the street. Although they moved between an unbroken array of infantry standing shoulder to shoulder, Their Imperial Majesties came in closer contact with their Indian people in the Chowk than on any other part of their progress. The narrowness of the streets, the projecting balconies, the proximity of the stands, the measured pace, established a sense of intimacy and confidence that cannot be repeated elsewhere. Here in the heart of the Imperial City, amongst the people whose whole future is wrapped up with the strength and security of the British Raj, you could see that the King Emperor was a proudly welcomed and sacred guest.

The dramatic moments of the Royal procession had now passed, yet for those who had eyes to see beneath the surface there was rich suggestion in the closing stages. The Royal route left the Chowk by the Fatehpur Mosque, a point of some historic significance, because having been devoted to secular purposes for twenty years it was restored to the Mahomedan community as a place of worship when His Imperial Majesty's father visited Delhi in 1876. It now passed through the broader streets of the more modern town, crossed the railway by the Dufferin Bridge and quitted the city by the great gap in the walls where once stood the Mori gate. It had now left the picturesque meanness of the city for the smooth roads and broad expansiveness of the civil station, features very

NABHA STATE CAMP.

JIND STATE CAMP.



A VISTA OF GATEWAYS.

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

GATEWAYS OFF THE MAIN ROAD IN THE CHIEFS' CAMP.

Photos by Central News.

typical of the new influences Great Britain has introduced into Indian life. It traversed the civil station by the Rajpur Road, and climbed the gentle slope of the Ridge by the Chauburja Mosque. The State entry was consummated. Here Their Imperial Majesties were officially received by the representatives of British India.

The ceremony was simple and very characteristic of British rule. In a large theatre on the Ridge, exactly bisected by the Ridge Road, were gathered the chosen representatives. On the lawns were grouped the Governor-General's Executive Council and the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Governors of Bombay and Madras and their full Councils and the other Provincial Chiefs similarly supported. Behind was a great company of spectators. Those who had taken part in the first reception of Their Majesties at Salimgarh had proceeded straight to the Ridge, thus forming the vanguard of the Royal cortege. The procession, as it topped the Ridge, advanced straight through the pavilion, and now we were able to admire the extraordinary richness of many of its components, for the sun at its meridian revealed the daring display of colour. First, there were the Heralds, twelve British and twelve Indian, in tabards of crimson and gold, their silver trumpets and silken hangings resplendent in the noontide glare. Led by a skew-bald drum horse and sounding flourishes, they turned right and left as they reached the theatre. Then the Chief Herald himself, Brigadier-General Peyton, a magnificent figure in a golden tabard blazoned with the arms of his Sovereign. Afterwards, perhaps, the finest figures in the procession were the three representatives of the Household Cavalry, one each from the first and second Life Guards and the Horse Guards Blue, grand men on grand horses, with their burnished cuirasses flashing back the sunlight. Then the King Emperor, sitting his charger lightly and grasping his Field Marshal's baton in his hand. Even the duller habiliments of those assembled were relieved by the scarlet robes of the Judges and the Bishops in their academic dress. Arrived in the centre of the theatre, His Imperial Majesty drew rein and waited until the carriage of the Queen Empress drew up on his left, the wives of the principal officials being gathered near the carriage. The Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Home Member and Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council, stepped forward and read the following address:—

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

IN FRONT OF THE KASHMIR CAMP.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—

On behalf of the peoples of British India, we, the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties a sincere and hearty welcome. We welcome Your Imperial Majesty as the first Sovereign of all India who has appeared on Indian soil in this ancient city, full of historic memories. Many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state and the noble monuments of past glories which survive attest their greatness. Yet the greatest of them in the plenitude of his power never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is, therefore, an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history and will for ever be memorable.

Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue, inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial, and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions, Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India. The Indian Empire holds many peoples of diverse races, speaking various languages and professing different religions. But from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to the legendary Rameswaram, from the mountain barriers of the West to the confines of China and Siam, they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Imperial Majesty's throne and person, and during the all too brief period of Your Imperial Majesty's sojourn among us the feeling of joy and pride to which we endeavour to give expression here will be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land, with less pomp and circumstance, but no less enthusiasm.

The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty, whom we welcome, not only as the illustrious consort of our Sovereign, but in the character held in the highest reverence in India and dear to all Indian hearts.

We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days, and we wish that under Your Imperial Majesties' beneficent rule the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment. We are well assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesties' hearts.

To this the King Emperor was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

In the name of the Queen Empress and on my own behalf I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, the words of which have deeply touched us. They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion with which India, in common with all parts of my Dominions, greeted us on our Coronation in England and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country. I know from my Governor-General what strength and support he receives from the wise experience of the Members of His Legislative Council, the chosen representatives of British India.

I much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its people.

Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that in the words of your address "the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment."

His Imperial Majesty's words were heard with remarkable clearness, not only throughout the pavilion but beyond it. When, speaking with deep earnestness, he echoed the confident hope of the closing words of the address, the cheering broke out anew. This accomplished, to fanfares and to the repeated strains of the National Anthem, the procession moved slowly down the Ridge to the Imperial Camp, affording one further spectacle as the splendid cavalcade wound down the descent from the Ridge.

Still there were the Ruling Princes to pass. Whilst the Chiefs were taking part in the ceremonies within the Fort, their retainers were marshalled outside the Lahore gate. Then, as each Chief took his place in the Royal procession, his retainers marched through the gate to join the ranks. They now came filing by in gorgeous array. But India is changing so fast that we can never repeat the bizarre magnificence of the review of the retainers of the Native Chiefs at the last Durbar.

Even this did not exhaust the activities of the day. The King Emperor in the afternoon received the following Chiefs conversing with each one of them in turn for a few minutes,—the

Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Raja of Baria, the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Raja of Jaipur, the Raja of Kishengarh, the Nawab of Tonk, the Raja of Bundi, the Maharajah of Kotah, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Sirohi, the Raja of Jaisalmer, and the Raja of Dungarpur. The order given is that in which they were called and arranged, it is understood, to suit the convenience of the Governor-General who returns the visits. Other receptions were arranged for the following morning.

The Queen Empress meanwhile spent two hours with Sir John Hewett renewing that acquaintance with the fort and its architectural treasures which she established in 1905. It is indicative of Her Imperial Majesty's intense interest in India that after the fatigues such as those which she had endured during the past week and at the end of an exhausting day she should have seized the first opportunity of revisiting scenes which made an indelible impression on her memory when first she visited India.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

THE BURNING OF THE BHAWALPUR SHAMIANA.

Memorial statues to the late King Emperor will be erected during the coming year in many parts of the Empire, but to none will greater interest be attached in the years to come than to that at Delhi. For to this memorial, according to the scheme inaugurated by Lord Minto, all classes throughout India have subscribed, and as an act of thanks to the seventy-five thousand subscribers and as a filial tribute to his revered father's memory the King Emperor on December 8 unveiled the memorial tablet of the memorial. The All India King Edward memorial has thus peculiar claims to the attention of the India of to-day and of ages to come. Of the memorial itself little can as yet be said except that it will take the form of a bronze equestrian statute of the late King Emperor and will stand on a high pedestal of red Agra sandstone in a garden on the open ground between the Jumma Masjid and the Fort.

About 3-20 His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived and proceeded to the shamiana where the members of the Executive Committee and the executive officers in charge of the work were presented. A quarter of an hour later Their Imperial Majesties, driving in a State landau with four horses, escorted by a squadron of the 10th Hussars and a squadron of the 11th Lancers, arrived at the entrance to the garden. From there to the site of the Memorial the pathway was lined by guards-of-honour, on one side drawn from the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Navy, on the other side from the Royal Marine Artillery and the 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. Having taken their seats on the dais, Their Imperial Majesties attentively listened while the Governor-General on behalf of the Executive Committee to whom the Memorial scheme has been entrusted, read the following address:—

May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—

On behalf of the Committee of the All India Memorial to your illustrious and greatly beloved father the King Emperor Edward, I have the honour to ask Your Imperial Majesty to place in position the memorial stone of a statue to his memory to which subscriptions have been contributed by thousands and thousands of Your Imperial Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India, rich and poor sharing the privilege of testifying to the love and reverence with which the name of their illustrious ruler will ever be cherished.

In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the peace, justice and prosperity that prevailed during the late King Emperor's all too short but strenuous reign, which brought him in the glorious victories of peace, the reward of high endeavours and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled.

In this city of ancient, historic memories and heroic achievements, the statue of our great and revered King Emperor will stand, not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past, and of the loyal devotion to Your Throne of the countless races and people of Your Majesty's great Empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her rulers for India and her peoples, and a guarantee of their power and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations.

And now, in asking Your Imperial Majesty to place this stone in position, we entrust this noble memorial of a most illustrious Sovereign to the homage of posterity and to the loyal keeping of Your Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects.

The King Emperor then rose and in a clear voice, audible to a large portion of those present, replied as follows:—

The address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father, the late King Emperor.

He was the first of my House to visit India, and it was by his command that I came six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas! Little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

You tell me that this memorial represents the contributions, not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India. I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children. I rejoice to think that this statue will stand, a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site, to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection and of his sympathy and trust, sentiments which please God always will be traditional between India and the members of my House.

After this reply the King Emperor accompanied by the Governor-General mounted the flight of steps and after bowing to the spectators laid the great stone on which is engraved:—

This tablet was placed in position
by His Majesty King George V.
on the 8th December, 1911.

Another tablet, on the other side of the pedestal, bears the following eloquent inscription:—

"Edward VII—King and Emperor.

"Let this monument, erected by the voluntary donations of thousands and thousands of his subjects throughout his Indian Empire—the rich giving of their wealth, and the poor out of their poverty—bear witness to their grateful memory of his virtues and his might.

"He was the Father of his People, whose diverse religions and customs he preserved impartially; his voice stood for wisdom in the councils of the world; his example was an inspiration to his Viceroys, his Governors, his Captains, and the humblest of his subjects; his sceptre ruled over one fifth of the dwellers upon earth.

"His justice protected the weak, rewarded the deserving, and punished the evil doer. His mercy provided hospitals for the sick, food for the famine-stricken, water for the thirsty soil, and learning for the student.

"His sword was ever victorious. Soldiers of many races served in his great army, obeying his august commands. His ships made safe the highways of the ocean, and guarded his wide dominions by land and sea. He ensured amity between the nations of the world, and gave well-ordered peace to the peoples of his vast Empire. He upheld the honour of Princes, and the rights of the defenceless, his reign was a blessing to his well-beloved India, an example to the great, and an encouragement to the humble: and his name shall be handed down from father to son, throughout all ages, as a mighty Emperor, a Merciful Ruler, and a Great Englishman."

OUTSIDE KINGSWAY STATION.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

DELHI GATE OF THE FORT.

After the King Emperor had descended the steps, the Senior Member of the Executive Committee presented to His Majesty a miniature of the proposed memorial, which was graciously accepted. The procession was then reformed and Their Imperial Majesties returned to their camp.

December 8 and 9 were quiet days, after the strenuous pace of the previous week. On December 9 there was only one item in the official programme, the reception by His Imperial Majesty of a large number of the Ruling Chiefs now in Delhi. Next day, as is the invariable custom of the King Emperor and Queen Empress, was observed as a day of rest and Their Imperial Majesties attended the great church service on the grounds of the Delhi garrison. Whilst this completed the official programme, Their Imperial Majesties supplemented it by many additions.

In the afternoon Her Imperial Majesty received a deputation of Indian ladies, who presented her with two pieces of jewellery. Hydri, Mrs. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Sinha, Mrs. Madholkar and several other ladies from Northern India. In this distinguished company of ladies there were a variety, a beauty and a magnificence of dress and jewellery that obviously greatly interested the Queen Empress, who unfortunately was prevented by her engagements from spending any length of time among them.

The following was the reply made by Her Majesty the Queen Empress to the address presented by these Indian ladies:—

"The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply and I trust that those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greetings and sincere homage. I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live "within the walls." The pages of history have set forth what splendid influences for good can be brought to bear in their homes

Photo by Stewart & Metzker.

RECEPTION OF THE KING IN DELHI FORT.

One piece was a large square emerald, carved and engraved, and set in diamonds. It is a historic jewel that has survived from Moghul times and was therefore peculiarly appropriate for presentation at Delhi. The other piece was a necklace consisting of seven large cabouchon emeralds set in rosettes of diamonds, the centre one having also a large drop emerald pendant. This graceful act, undertaken on behalf of the women of India, was due to the initiative of the Maharajah of Patiala and his Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Khan, and the presentation was made in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Indian ladies. Amongst those present were the Maharani of Patiala, the Maharani of Kapurthala, three sisters of the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharani of Mourbhanj, the Khalsia Maharani, the Begum of Janjira, the Lady Harnam Singh, the Tikka Rani of Kapurthala, the Rani of Maler Kotla, the Maharani of Vizianagram and her daughter, the Rani of Gajapati, Lady Tata, Lady Mehta, Mrs. M. A. N. by the women of India, and the annals of its noble races are coloured by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent service as fruits of the lessons instilled by the mothers in the hearts and minds of their children. I have learnt with deep satisfaction the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place amongst the inmates of the purdah, and I am convinced that you all desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions to their future husbands. The jewel you have given me will ever be precious in my eyes, and whenever I wear it, though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India and create again and again this happy meeting and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded me. Your jewel shall pass to future generations as an Imperial heirloom and always stand as a token of the first meeting of an English

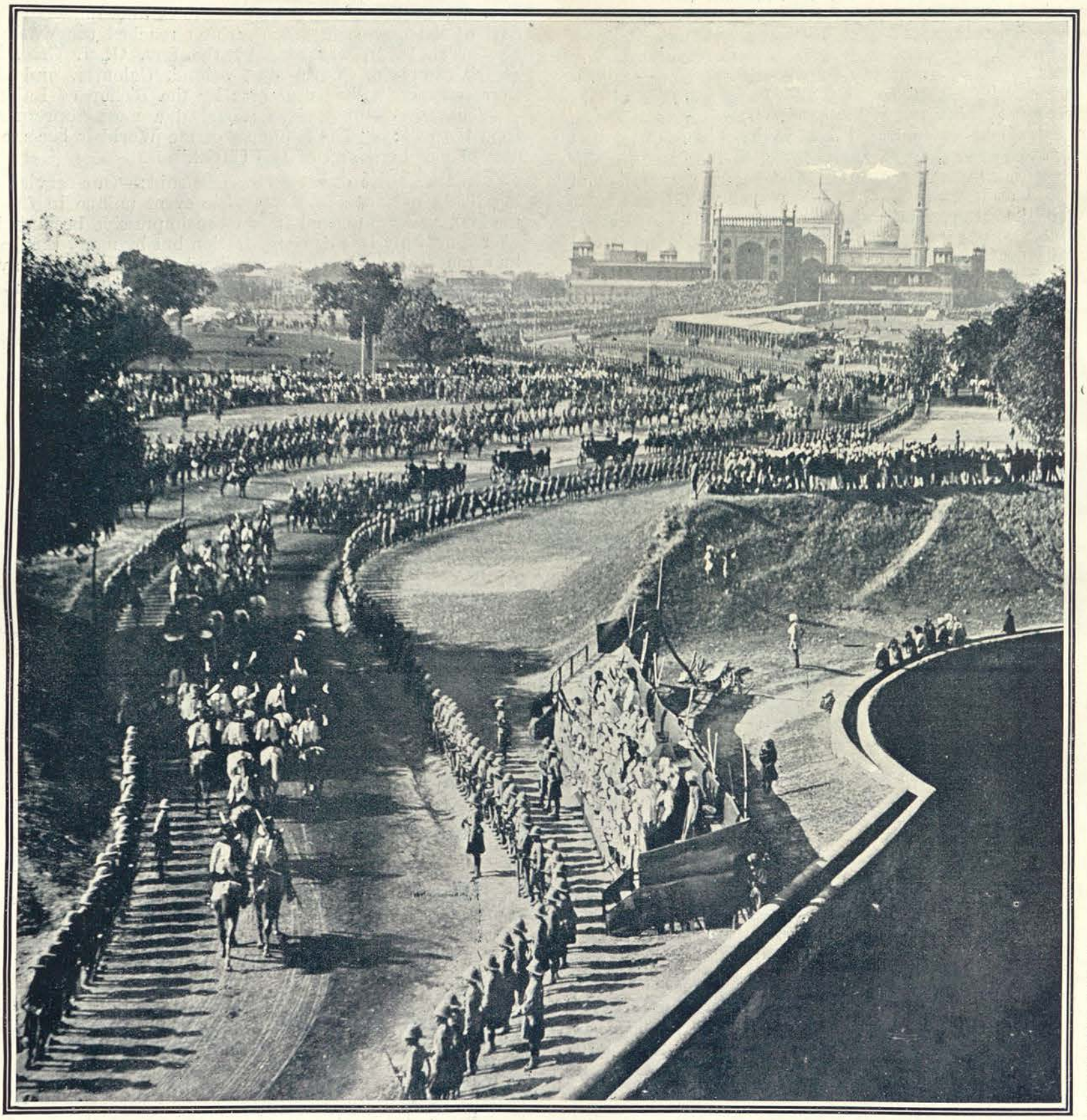


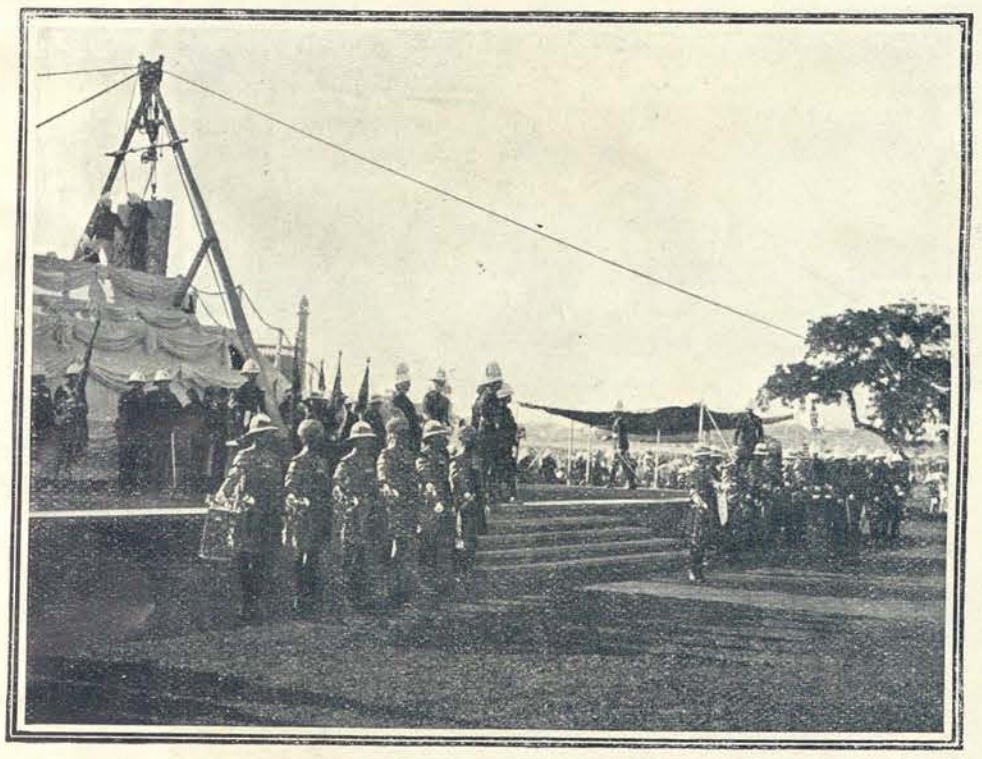
Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

PASSING THE JAMA MUSJID.

Queen with the ladies of India. I thank you for your congratulations and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King Emperor and myself and join my prayers for the strength, unity and well-being of the Empire."

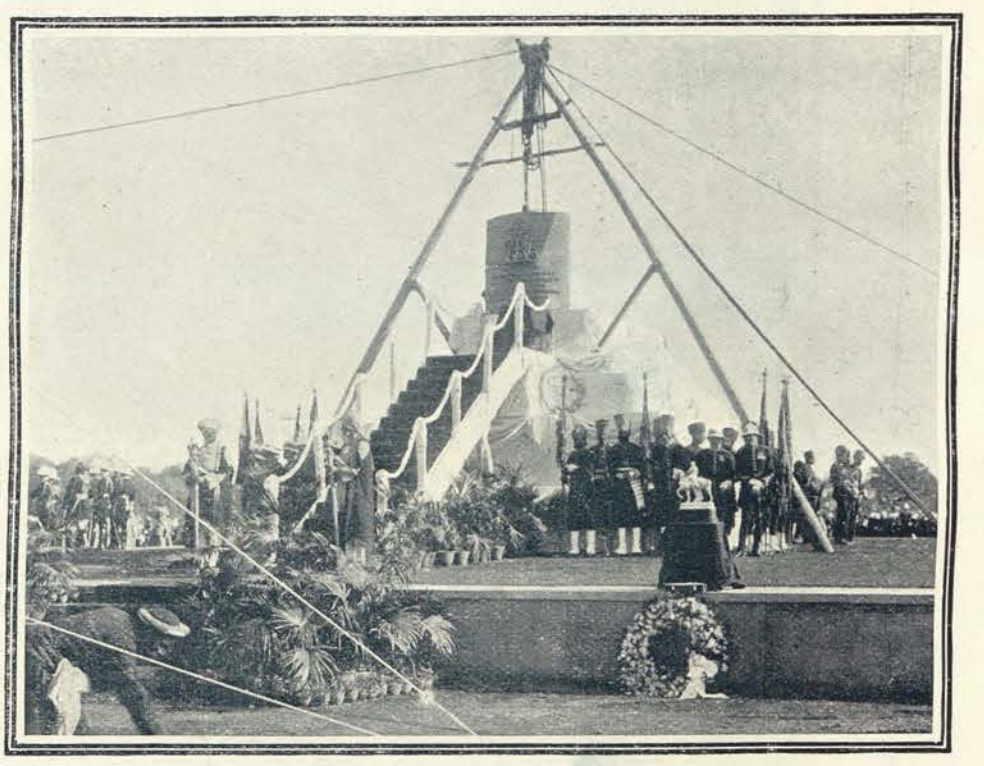
On the afternoon of December 9, Their Majesties visited the polo ground and the scene was a memorable one. There are two polo grounds and a football field lying side by side, the division between each being a large mound, with a terrace on either side. The accommodation for spectators is, therefore, on a very large scale and on this day the late comer found it difficult to get a seat anywhere. In the centre ground of the three the Inniskillings were playing Kishengarh in the semi-final of the tournament, and the first chukker was just over when the Royal carriage drove up with a cavalry escort. The other semi-final, between the King's Dragoon Guards and Bhopal, was over, so that the crowd of spectators at this match was greater than usual, and directly the King alighted from his carriage he was received with cheers which could be heard in the camps nearly two miles away. The King and Queen with their suite had a central place reserved for them, but unfortunately soon after they sat down to watch the game a collision occurred which put out one of the Kishengarh players out of action. As soon as it was seen that this player would be unable to go on with the game, His Majesty sent an A.-D.-C. to make enquiries as to the nature of his injuries.

A few minutes later the King, accompanied by Lord Hardinge and his staff, walked across the polo ground to the football ground,



Photos by

FOUNDATION STONE IN POSITION.



Bourne & Shepherd.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

where the Lancashire Fusiliers were playing the Border Regiment. There the mounds on either side of the field were packed with a crowd of whom three-quarters must have been soldiers, and they gave His Majesty a reception that in volume of sound and genuine enthusiasm has not and probably cannot be surpassed in India. As the King made his way to the stand, the crowd surged round him much as it did round his father when he led in the Derby winner. Obviously the army was delighted that the King should go among them in such a way and take an interest in what in India is essentially the Tommy's game. A King who will go in plain clothes, and he was wearing a grey topee and grey lounge suit, and sit watching a soldiers' football match for the best part of an hour, is a King after the soldier's own heart.

After dinner at night the polo ground again attracted a large number of visitors from the different camps and from the regiments there encamped. On this occasion also Their Imperial Majesties were present to see a military tattoo on a scale and of a quality seldom equalled.

In accordance with the invariable custom of Their Imperial Majesties, December 10 (Sunday) was observed as a day of complete rest and in the morning they attended divine service, at which eight thousand of the British troops in and around Delhi were present. Whilst this was officially described as a State service, the trappings were few. It was an act of worship, not a display of pomp. The service was held at Jagatpur Island, a spot somewhat remote from the principal camps and on the far side of the military concentration. Three small shamianas had been erected for the shelter of the officiating clergy and for Their Majesties. The troops were massed in close order and a small number of the principal officers of State and of visitors were accommodated in the open. Their Imperial Majesties arrived attended by only a few members of their suite, although many others were present in a private capacity. When they reached Jagatpur a procession was formed, led by the Rev. K. G. Foster, with the Processional Cross, followed by the Archdeacons of Lahore and Lucknow, the Rev. G. J. Cree, then the Bishops of Lucknow, Rangoon, Chota Nagpur, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, the Rev. G. D. Barne with the Pastoral Staff, the Bishop of Lahore immediately preceding Their Majesties. The service was one of extreme simplicity. The Venerable Archdeacon Nicholas and the Rev. W. G. Foster acted as precentors and rendered the musical part of the service in a tone which reached the whole congregation. The lesson was read by the Rev. G. J. Cree, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, and the prayers were rendered with distinctness by the Bishop of Lahore.

The Bishop of Madras preached a most appropriate sermon from the text: "The Kingdom of the World is become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

In the course of his address he said:—Our service this morning forms part of a great historic event unique in the history of the British Empire, and it is more impressive because it is being offered not only by this congregation but by many thousands of our brethren and Europeans throughout India. The prayers which we have used are being said this morning in cities and villages, in cathedrals and mud prayer houses, in twenty different languages, and this union in prayer on this historic occasion expresses our deep sense of the spiritual and religious truths which lie behind the Coronation Durbar. We believe that all power comes from God. The splendour of the scenes amid which our Emperor is crowned emphasises the truth that he reigns as God's representative. Behind all the magnificence of this Durbar stands the supreme sovereignty of God. And as we worship this morning before God's Throne the whole significance of the Coronation of our King lies in our profound belief that he is truly called by God to his high office, that he has received from the hands of God the crown of the British Empire and that he is anointed by the holy spirit of God to give him wisdom and strength for his great work. I speak only as a representative of the Christian community in India, but our non-Christian fellow-subjects believe no less firmly than we do in the divine authority of their sovereign and the enthusiastic loyalty felt by the whole people of India towards their Emperor is due in no small degree to their belief that he rules over them as the representative of God. This service too brings home to us the vast responsibility of Empire. As all power comes from God, so it is given us to fulfil the purpose of God. The history of the world is the gradual fulfilment, even through the working of human passions and ambitions, of God's eternal will. Whatever is out of harmony with that will comes to naught ; whatever opposes it is swept away. The kingdom of the world must at last become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, that kingdom where the fatherhood of

God and the brotherhood of man reign supreme. It may seem now a goal that is very far off, but whether far or near, it is the final goal towards which God is guiding all created life. And the permanent value of any empire or any social institution must depend upon its power of bringing nearer the kingdom of God, by making real and effective in the world the ideal of brotherhood.

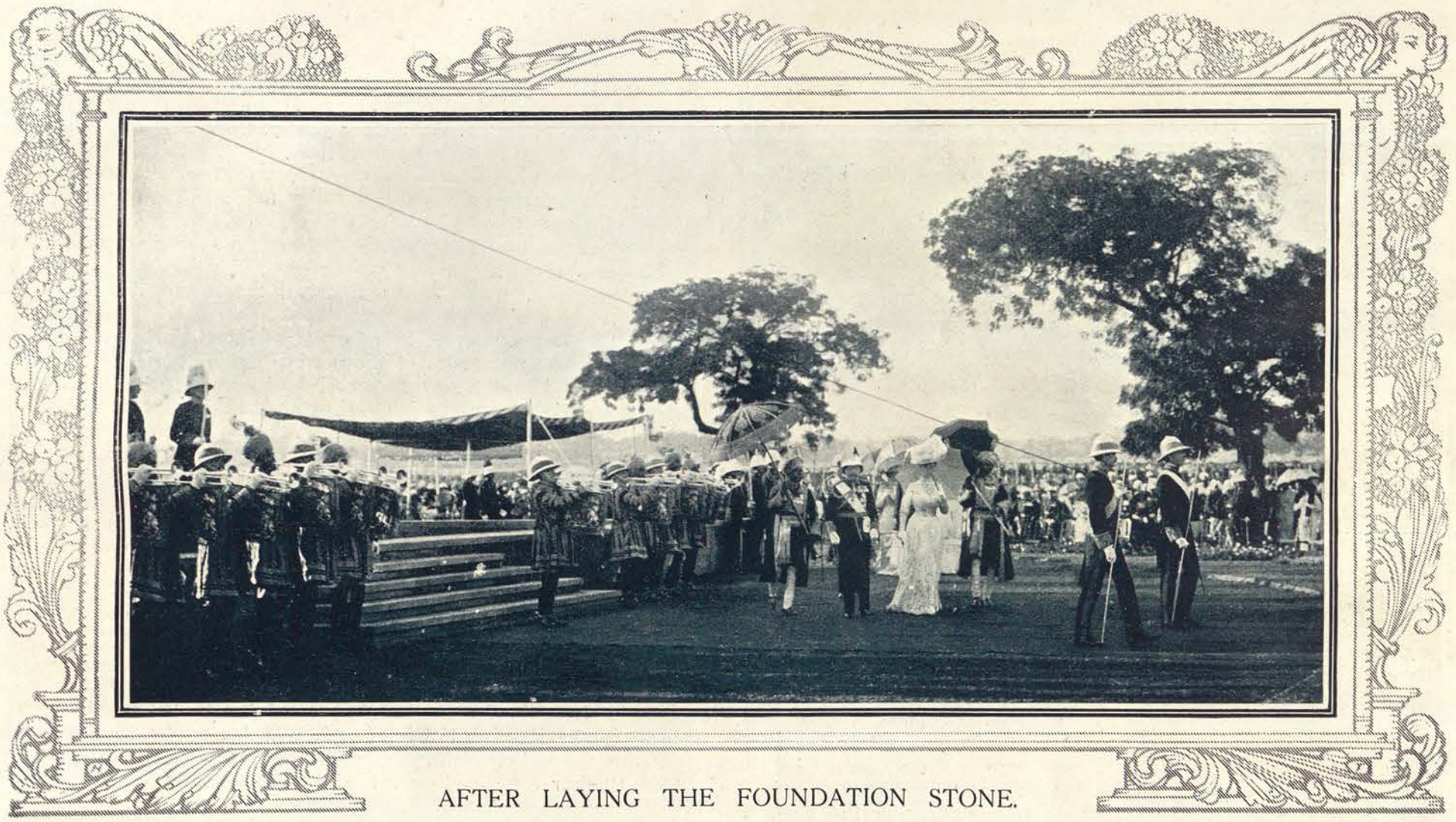
"Here then lies the work of our Empire in the coming year. And let us not forget that the achievement of this great end does not lie merely with statesmen and politicians, but far more with ordinary people in the ordinary routine of daily life. What is needed above all things is the sweeping away of the narrow traditions and un-christian feelings that make brotherhood impossible and a sincere effort on the part of individual man and woman to look fairly at the facts of life in the spirit of Christ and to apply to their relations with all classes and all races the principle of brotherhood. We need to keep steadily before us the very highest ideal that the gospel of Jesus Christ can give us. We must not be content with lower standards. The Englishman in India stands for efficiency, for duty, for justice; let him also stand still more definitely for brotherhood and love, nothing less than the love and self-sacrifice of Christ will avail for the great work of Empire which God has entrusted to us to-day. There are high barriers and deep gulfs that separate race from race and class from class in our Empire and in the world. The one power that can enable us to bridge the gulfs and break down the barriers is the love of God and the power of the living Christ in our hearts and lives. God grant that this power may be ours. May this great gathering at Delhi of so many races and people united in one common sentiment of loyalty to our King Emperor be the foreshadowing of a still higher unity in the days to come when through stress and storm, through conflict and self-sacrifice, through faith and love, we move steadily on towards the final goal when brotherhood becomes no longer an ideal but a reality, and the kingdom of the world becomes indeed the kingdom of our Lord and of its Christ."

The Bishop of Lahore pronounced the Benediction and then the National Anthem was sung, but one missed the voices of the troops. The service was of that quiet simplicity which eminently befitted the occasion.

The principal function on December 11 was the presentation of colours to nine regiments, seven British and two Indian, which furnished one of the most charming and attractive spectacles yet witnessed in Delhi. The ceremony was held on the polo ground and there a great concourse of people assembled immediately after breakfast.

Forming three sides of a hollow square, stood the seven British regiments which were to receive their new colours from the King. On the left were the scarlet tunics of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Durham Light Infantry. Facing the spectators, a brilliant mass of kilted warriors, stood the Black Watch, the Seaforth Highlanders and the Gordons. If any think that the British are physically a decadent race, they should have gone to Delhi and seen one of these Highland regiments on parade. Whilst not running to great height, they are splendid men, sturdy and capable of infinitely more hard work than long-legged giants, and in magnificent fettle. Then on the right were the Highland Light Infantry and the Connaught Rangers. On the left, too, a notable group were the Bishop and chaplains, the Presbyterian ministers and the Roman Catholic priests, who were to take part in the solemn ceremony of blessing the new colours. The nature of the religious service divided the morning ceremony into two parts: first the presentation of colours to the seven British Regiments; then to the 18th Indian Infantry and the 90th Punjabis, who were drawn up on the other polo ground.

On the battle honours of the seven British regiments to which colours were presented, one can trace the history of the army for nearly two and a half centuries. Senior in age, for it was raised in 1674, is the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. This regiment, better known as the Fighting Fifth, bears on its colours twelve names to mark its services in the Peninsular War; from the combat of Rolica, right on to Toulouse, and the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, enjoys a similar distinction. The other regiments, with the exception of the Durhams, all date from the latter part of the eighteenth century. The 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, raised in 1758, has the distinction of bearing Persia and Bushire on its colours, an honour shared with but few other regiments. But of all these battalions that most intimately associated with India and the East is the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders. It is one of many that has the elephant, superscribed "Assaye," as its badge and its battle honours are practically the outline of British wars in the East, and the fact is more noticeable because the regiment did not see service in the Peninsula, the Low Countries and the Crimea. The other two Highland Regiments on the contrary, the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders and the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, have seen much service in Europe, the latter bearing fifteen Peninsula honours to reminds us what prodigies of fihting and marching it performed in those arduous campaigns. It is remarkable that all the regiments except the Durhams have seen service in India or on the Frontier and that four of them were in the fighting at Lucknow. It was originally



AFTER LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

intended on this occasion to present colours to the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers also, but the outbreak of cholera made it impossible to bring that regiment to Delhi. It is regrettable that they could not take part in this parade, for although their list of honours is comparatively short, the regiment is of much historic interest. It was one of those which "swore terribly in Flanders." and was known and reverenced, although under a different title, by that fine old soldier "My Uncle Toby."

The ceremony of presenting colours is one that cannot fail to appeal to the emotions, for in it are combined ecclesiastical ritual and the most spectacular features of military display, and the scale on which it was on this occasion performed imparted an additional magnificence and dignity to the scene. From the first, what may very properly be called the sacramental aspect of the ceremony, was emphasized by the presence in front of the different faces of the square of the representatives of the Church of Rome. They had taken up their positions before the King-Emperor, in Field Marshal's uniform, rode on to the ground. Shortly after, Her Majesty the Queen Empress arrived in a State landau and was conducted to her place under a shamiana in the centre of the tiers of spectators. His Imperial Majesty, having ridden round the square inspecting the troops, returned to his place opposite the apex of the triangle of drums on which the colours were placed. There he dismounted and the consecration at once began. The colours of the two English regiments were first consecrated by the Bishop of Lahore, and as he dedicated them, "That they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God," his words, uttered in a voice of extraordinary carrying power, must have been audible to the whole Division. Then followed the Presbyterian service for the four Highland regiments, the black gowns of the chaplains being a remarkable contrast to the beautiful vestments of the Roman Catholic priests who afterwards consecrated and sprinkled with holy water the colours of the Connaught Rangers.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

WINNERS OF THE POLO TOURNAMENT.
Sixth Inniskilling Dragoons,

The ecclesiastical ceremony being concluded, the commanding officers and officers for the new colours advanced to the pile of drums and each regimental party of four advanced in turn to His Imperial Majesty, received the colours, and at a slow march returned to their positions behind the drums. Then the seven commanding officers advanced in line and were addressed as follows by the King Emperor:—

> "I am very glad to have this opportunity of giving new colours to so many of my battalions while I am in India. The presentation of colours is a solemn occasion in the history of a regiment, for you then bid farewell to the old flag, which bears upon it the records of past achievements, receiving in return a new flag, upon which it lies with you to inscribe the names of future victories, recalling with pride the deeds of those who have gone before you and looking forward with hope into the coming days.
>
> "Remember, these are no common flags which I am committing to your keeping. A colour is a sacred ensign, ever by its inspiration, though no longer by its presence, a rallying point in battle. It is the emblem of duty, the outward sign of your allegiance to God, your Sovereign and country, to be looked up to, to be venerated and to be passed down untarnished by succeeding generations."

Each commanding officer received in turn a copy of this address and then rejoined the colour parties, after which the colours were marched to the accompaniment of "The Grenadiers" march to the front of the old colours.

At this point there occurred the most moving incident of the parade. A general salute was ordered and as the bands played "Auld Lang Syne" the old colours were slowly marched to the rear of the battalions and cased and their place was taken by the new colours. It was a deposition of the worn old emblems that was witnessed with feelings of deep regret, a vivid illustration of the arrival of the inevitable hour. A Royal salute followed and Their Imperial Majesties made their way to the adjoining polo ground, where the two Indian regiments, the 18th Infantry and the 90th Punjabis, were drawn up in a square to receive their colours. The former of these two fine regiments was raised in 1795, the latter four years later. Both have seen active service, the 18th bearing on its colours "Burma 1885-1887," and the 90th has the honours, "Ava," "Afghanistan 1878-80," and "Burma 1885-1887." The following stirring words were addressed by the King Emperor to his Indian soldiers:—

> "For many ages the colours of a regiment were its rallying point in battle. To-day they remain an emblem of duty, the outward symbol of allegiance to God and Empire and a record of past victories. As such I commit these new colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievements and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birth-right. Consecrate these colours as you will recognise in them a sacred trust. In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers."

The ceremony over, Their Imperial Majesties returned to camp amid the ringing cheers of those who had gathered to watch the scene. But before Their Imperial Majesties left the polo ground they spent some minutes inspecting and talking with the veterans who were present. The veterans, of whom there were thirty Europeans and eight hundred and fifty Indians in camp, are a fine and imposing body of men in whom Their Majesties take a particular interest.

Standing on the Flagstaff Tower and looking over the vast array of tents that on December 12 covered the Bawari Plain, it was just possible to distinguish the outlines of the Durbar Amphitheatre, overtopped by glittering domes which caught the morning sun. This site has already been made historic by two important events in the history of British India. Here, in 1876, Lord Lytton held the Durbar where was announced the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, a measure whose importance in strengthening the link between India and the most unifying force in the Empire, the Crown, is now being slowly appreciated. On the same site, twenty-six years later, Lord Curzon proclaimed to a Durbar conceived on a scale of far greater magnificence the

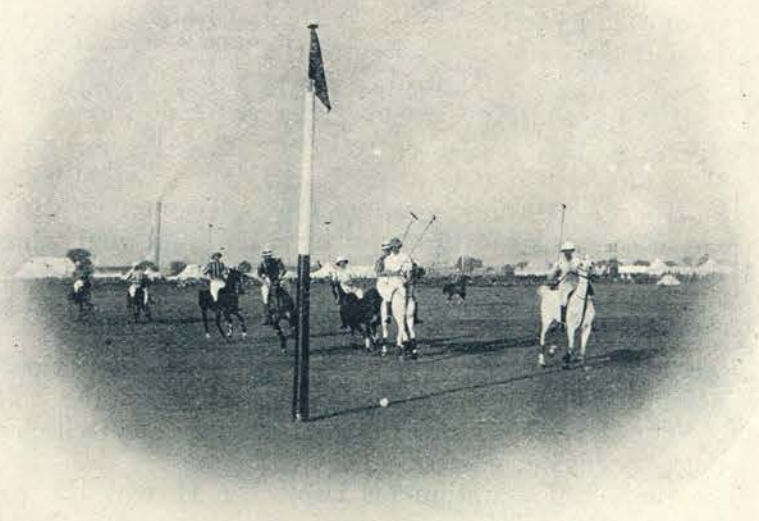


Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

FINAL OF THE POLO.

Coronation of King Edward. On December 12 the scene was rendered memorable for as long as India has a history, by the announcement in person by King George the Fifth, Emperor of India, of his Coronation to his Indian people, a ceremony made still more impressive by the presence of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress, and the active participation in the act of homage of the representatives of British India with the Princes and Chief of the land.

The scene was one which struck deep into the imagination. On the smooth plain stood two huge concentric amphitheatres, making one great irregular circle of the whole. On the south side was the smaller, yet the main amphitheatre, a wholly graceful covered building of carved wood work in the Saracenic style, embracing a third of a circle, painted a snowy white, its miniature domes just touched with gold, its seats on a carpet of crimson cloth rising tier on tier until they culminated in the central boxes of trellis work for the women behind the veil. On the north, constituting fully one half of a circle with a much larger radius, was a huge ramp, terraced for seats and divided into sections, past the massed bands and volunteers, stood the serried ranks of the troops. Then, virtually on the horizon, were arrayed, tier on tier, the people of Delhi and its environs crowding the great Spectators' Mound.

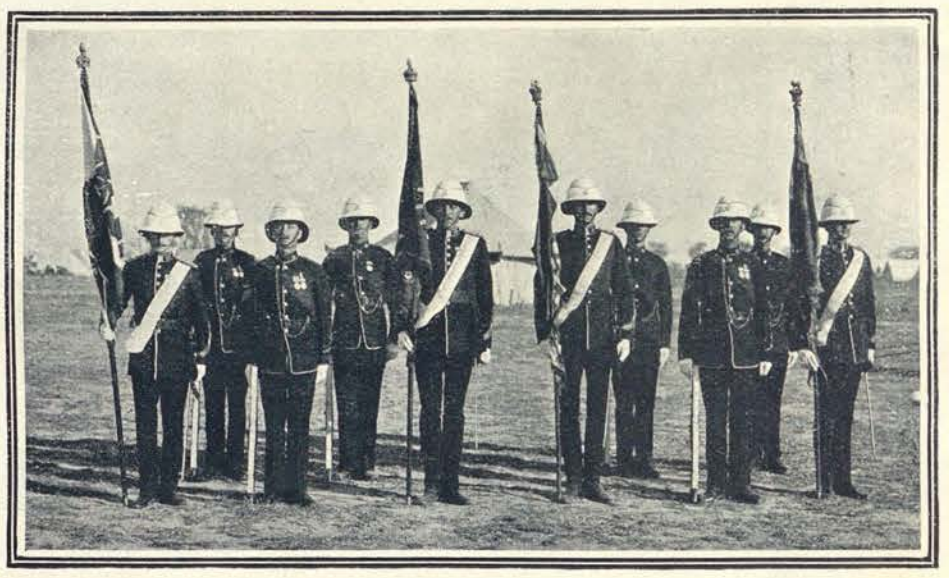
Such was the framework: as soon as the sun had warmed the still morning air and lifted the night mists, the task of lining the picture began. Contrary to the forebodings of the pessimists, the day was exquisitely fine, with no more than enough of cloud to temper the heat. First came the troops. They marched with blare of bugle and beat of drum from their outlying camps until the Kingsway and Princes' Road were held by an unbroken array of Horse and Foot. Then they began to march into the arena and there twenty thousand armed men, representing all the units present in Delhi, were massed. The Cavalry were dismounted, distinguished only by their flashing lance heads and fluttering pennons upright in the ground. Then the school children arrived and painted the tawny grey of the ramp vivid yellows and blues and reds with their turbans. The people came in their tens of thousands, until large as the amphitheatre was it

ARRIVAL OF THE KING EMPEROR

THE KING SALUTING SPECTATORS.

Photos by

AN EPISCOPAL GROUP.



Bourne & Shepherd

NEW COLOURS FOR OLD.

where places were reserved for six thousand school children and seats for eight thousand persons, the remainder being free for all who might come to see their King Emperor. The size of the amphitheatre may be gathered from these facts; measured from inside, the larger circle had a diameter of six hundred yards, the privileged spectators numbered twelve thousand, the general public accommodated were fifty thousand and twenty thousand troops were mustered in the arena. In the south centre stood the Royal Canopy and Throne, a marble basement rising by these gradual stages to the thrones, protected by a light roof of deep crimson cloth borne on gilded pillars and shaded by a deep crimson fringe with golden edgings.

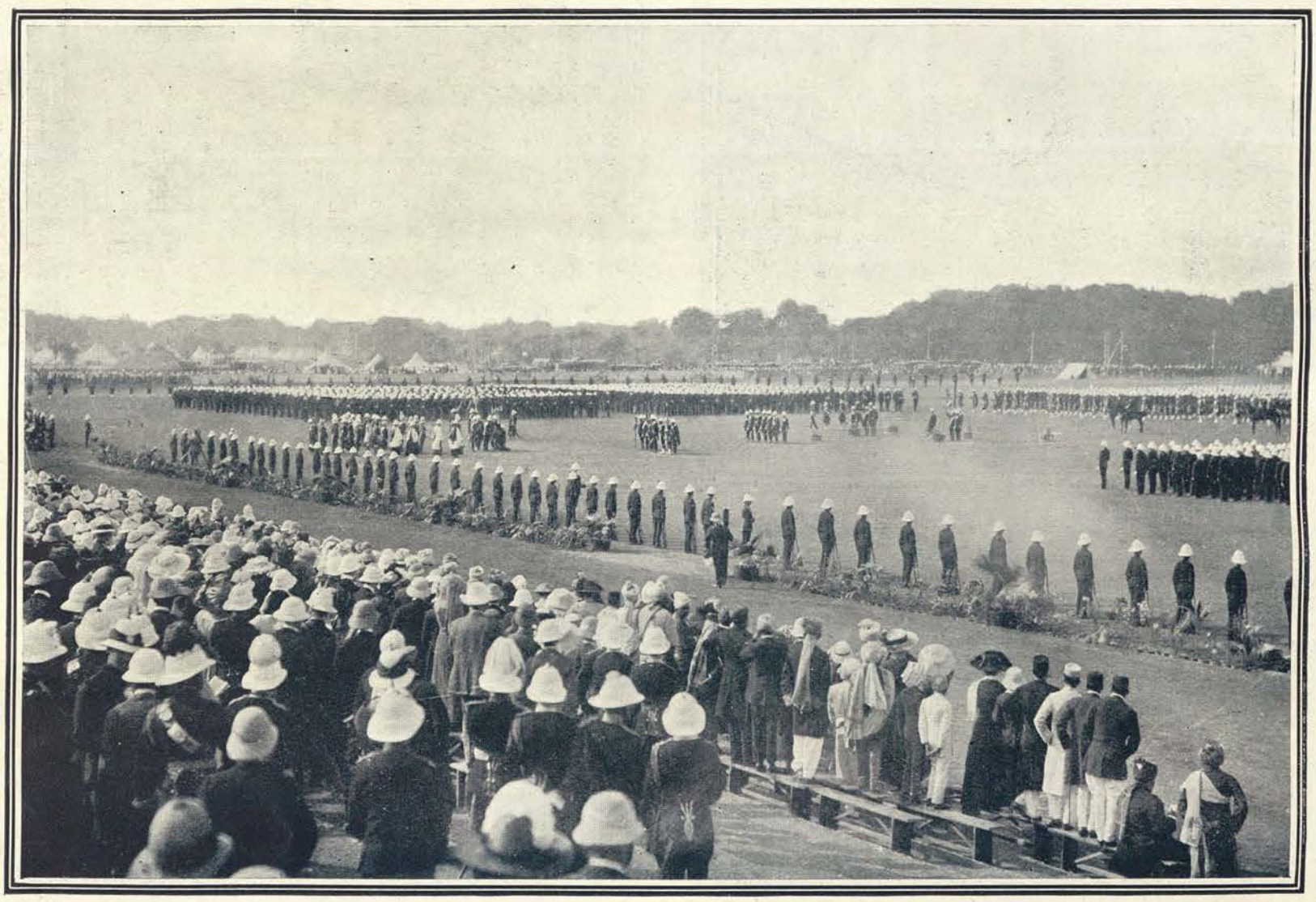
This then was the position. The Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, the Ruling Princes and the officers of State, with the privileged guests, gathered in the smaller amphitheatre. They directly faced the Durbar Shamiana with its thrones, then the Royal Canopy and golden thrones on a higher level: the ingenious alteration of levels and the open construction adopted permitted an uninterrupted view of Their Imperial Majesties. Beyond again, barely sufficed for their accommodation, and they rose, a sea of eager rustling faces fronting the throne.

The Ruling Chiefs came in State and helped us to realise by their extraordinary diversity and heterogeneity the forces which have been welded into the Indian Empire by the arts of war and of liberal peace. The hours of waiting passed pleasantly: friend was meeting friend from every part of the Indian Empire, for there was scarce a district which had not sent its quota, and the Massed Bands, sixteen hundred strong, led by Major Stretton, M.V.O., of the Royal Military School of Music, from an elevated watch tower, giving his orders through a megaphone, played a selection of patriotic and popular music.

A sharper note was now struck. With skirling pipes and rolling drums the guard of honour of the Black Watch marched in and formed upon the right of the throne. Scarcely had the pipes ceased than their band played in the 53rd Sikhs. This was the signal for the ceremonial of the day. But first there was an unrehearsed episode. The troops in the arena were seen to be running to the centre aisle and cheering wildly. It was the vete-

rans. The band struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and slowly, between ranks of their comrades in the prime of life, marched these eight hundred grizzled warriors, many of whose work is nearly done. Yet they stepped as proudly as on the days when they won their tokens of many fights. Soon the members of the Household arrived, conspicuous amongst them the commanding figure of Lord Crewe, the Minister in attendance, wearing the ribbon of the Garter, and took their places in the Durbar Shamiana. Now came His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, escorted by a squadron each of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 11th Lancers. Their carriage passed along the front of the Spectators' Mound, turned left down the centre road, and so to the Durbar Shamiana. One troop alone of the escort followed them so far: the others, a quivering line of pennons and scintillating spear heads, passing between the lines of immobile infantry and so out of the Durbar area. Instantly the massed troops and the guards of honour saluted the head of the

which their loyal subjects love to see them. They were escorted by a great cavalcade of horse, the 10th Royal Hussars, "N" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 18th Tiwana Lancers, the scarlet-coated Bodyguard, and the splendidly martial Imperial Cadets. They drove in a State landau drawn by four handsome bays, with scarlet postilions and outriders. They were preceded by a picked bodyguard of their own Household Cavalry, three men from the Lifeguards and the Blues, in all the daring panoply of shining steel. They were clad in their superb coronation robes and wore Imperial diadems resplendent with jewels which caught and gave back the noontide sun. They were sheltered by the golden umbrellas which from time immemorial have been the insignia of royalty in the East. Harbingered by the thunder of artillery they passed into the arena at a measured walk. It was a moment of uncontrollable enthusiasm. The vast audience rose as one man; the Indians salaamed their deep obeisance, and then from near a hundred thousand throats burst a storm of cheering.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

Indian administration: the spectators, rising to their feet, loudly cheered this dignified figure, whose breast glittered with orders telling of brilliant service in many countries, whose history and talents are a guarantee that India has a Governor-General who knows how to rule. Lord Hardinge was in full levee dress, with the ribbon of the Bath: Lady Hardinge wore a charming gown of dove grey material. Three Indian pages were in attendance on Their Excellencies, Kurran Singh of Orcha and Kunwar Shree Indar Singh, of Faridkot, serving Lord Hardinge, whilst little Raffikullah Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, gallantly waited upon Lady Hardinge. In their surtouts of gold cloth, their turbans caught up with aigrettes, these little nobles, whose dignity was matchless, were the cynosure of all eyes. They gravely followed Their Excellencies to their seats on the right of the thrones, grouped themselves with the Staff: all then waited with strained expectancy for the coming of the King.

Their Imperial Majesties arrived in the Imperial state in

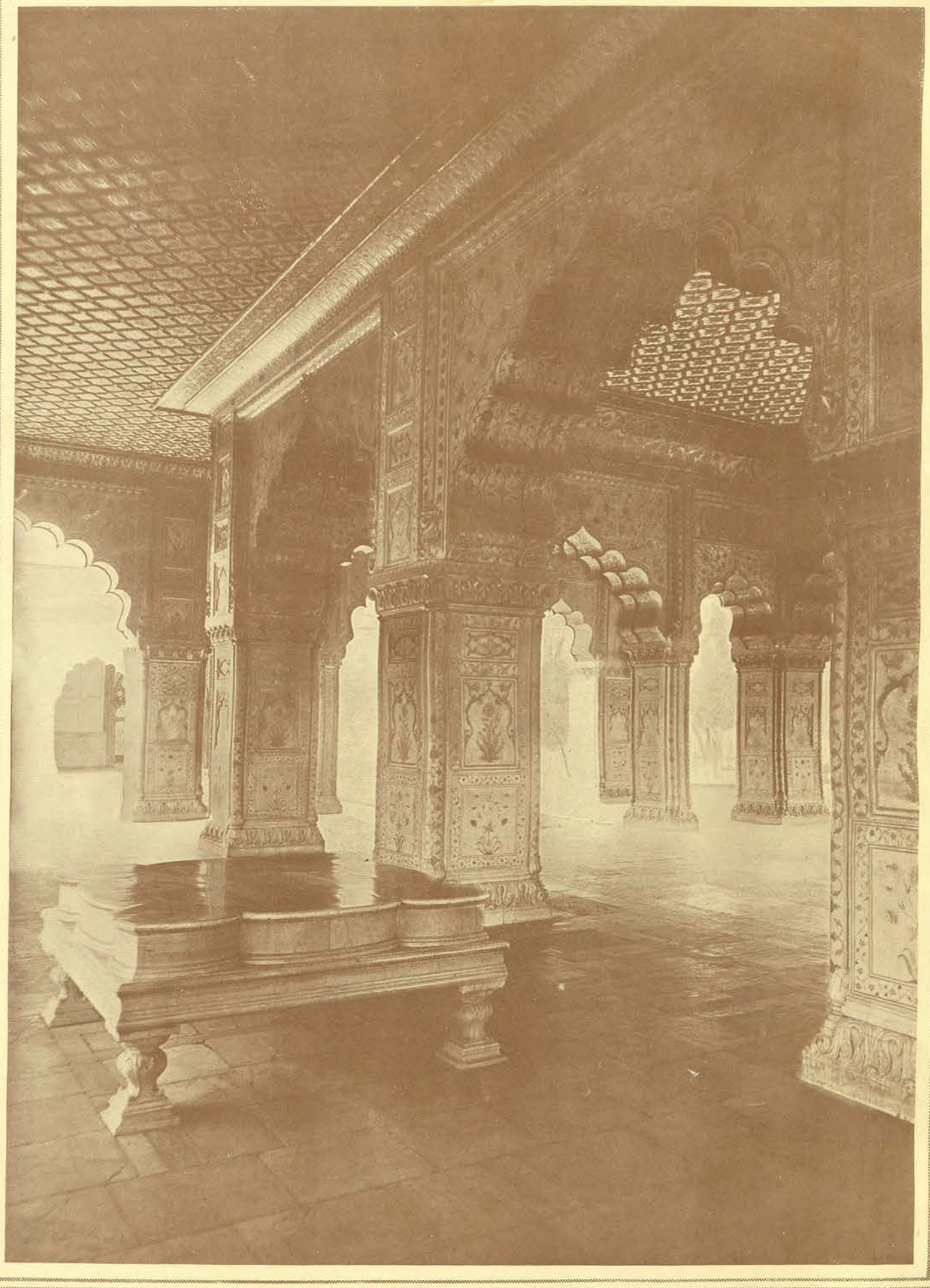
Bowing their acknowledgments, Their Imperial Majesties passed right along the Spectators' Mound, recognising with special graciousness the passion of cheering which broke from the school-children whose variegated pagris radiated with colour, and so up the central aisle to the Durbar Shamiana, attended in this last stage of their progress only by the Bodyguard and the Imperial Cadets. There they paused whilst the Royal Standard spread its gorgeous quartering to the breeze from a lofty central flagstaff, the silver sheen of naked steel flickered across the arena as the guards of honour and all the troops came to the Royal salute, and from the Massed Bands rolled out, a great volume of music, the sonorous strains of the National Anthem.

The wave of sound died down. Lord Hardinge stepped forward to receive his King and Queen, deft hands arranged their flowing robes, and marshalled the pages, and Their Imperial Majesties walked in stately procession to the thrones. The King Emperor's train was borne by six Indian princes, Bir Singh of

HUMAYUN'S TOMB—THE MODEL FOR THE TAJ MAHAL.

THE KASHMIR, OR NORTHERN, GATE OF DELHI.

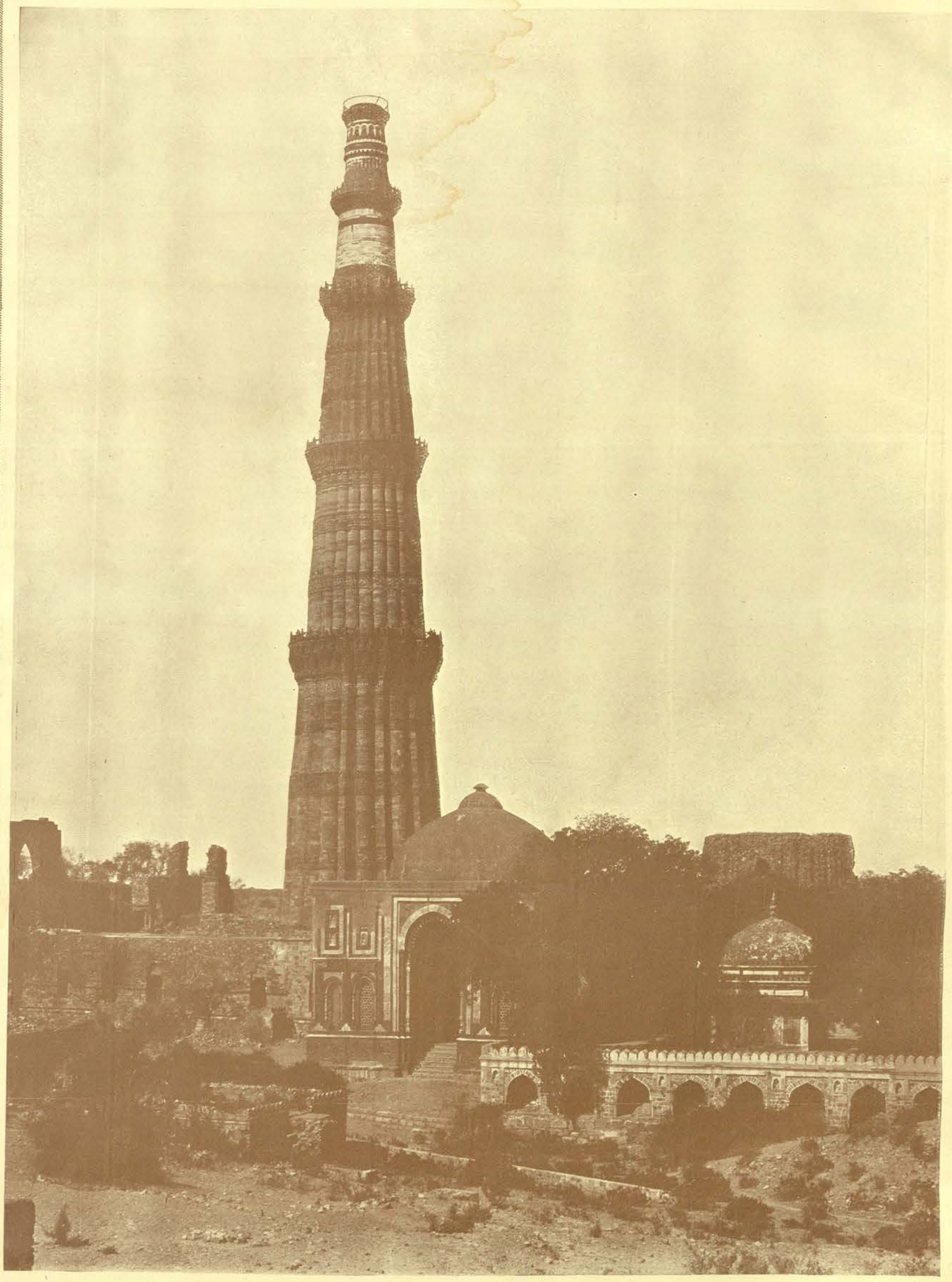
TIMES STUDIO



THE DIWAN - I - KHAS.

If heaven can be on the face of the Earth.
It is this, Oh! it is this, Oh! it is this.

VIEW FROM THE PEARL MOSQUE.



THE KUTAB MINAR, A TOWER OF VICTORY.

Orcha, Krishna Singh, Maharajah of Bharatpur, Kadum Zafar Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, Biseswa Singh, Maharajah of Jodhpur, Himat Singh of Idar, and the Maharajah Kumar of Bikanir. That of Her Imperial Majesty was carried by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and Maharaj Kunwar Ghulab Singh of Rewa. His Imperial Majesty wore the Imperial purple robe, a surcoat of purple, with white satin breeches and silk stockings, the collar of the Order of the Garter and the Star of the Order of the Star of India. On his brow was the Imperial crown, consisting of a band of diamonds, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this band were four crosses *patees* with ruby centres, alternated by four *fleurs de lys* with emerald centres. From these sprang eight diamond arches supporting the orb, or *monde*, which was surmounted by a Maltese Cross in diamonds, with a large square emerald in the centre. His cap was of purple velvet, turned up with ermine. The dress of the Queen Empress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. The Star of India was embroidered in front of the dress and the many faceted gems, his robes swept back from his shoulders in rich purple folds, the emblems of the most cherished order of chivalry in Christendom, the Garter, snatched the sun's rays and gave them back in full measure. Facing him were twelve thousand of the elect of the Indian Empire—the chosen officers who are responsible under the Crown, for the good government of a fifth of the human race, the Feudatories and Chiefs to whom Providence has committed the care of seventy million of people, a large company of English ladies and of bright eyed Indian women behind the veil. The troops stood silently to arms.

The almost painful silence was broken by the first words of the Imperial Message:—

> It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you. This year has been to the Queen Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual, though happy, burden of toil. But in spite of time and distance, the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love and we started with bright hopes on our

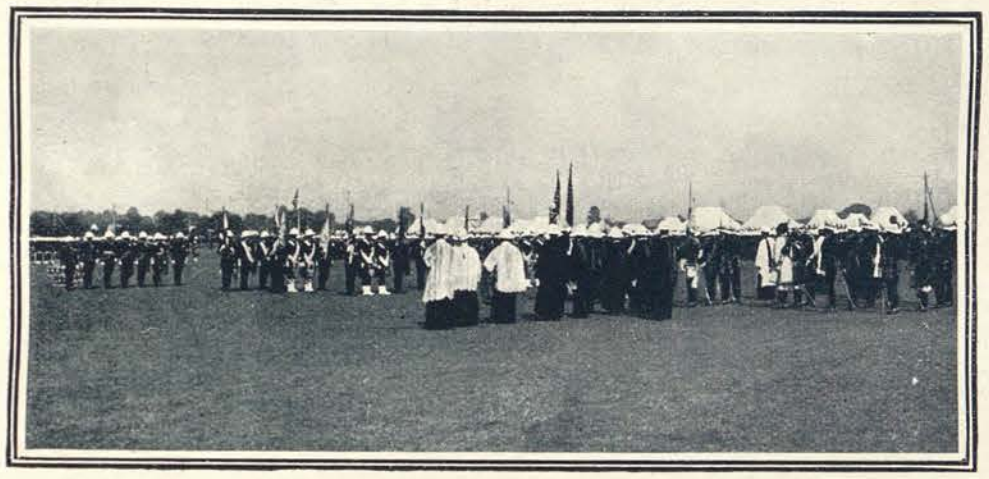


Photo by Bourne & Shepherd

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHURCHES.

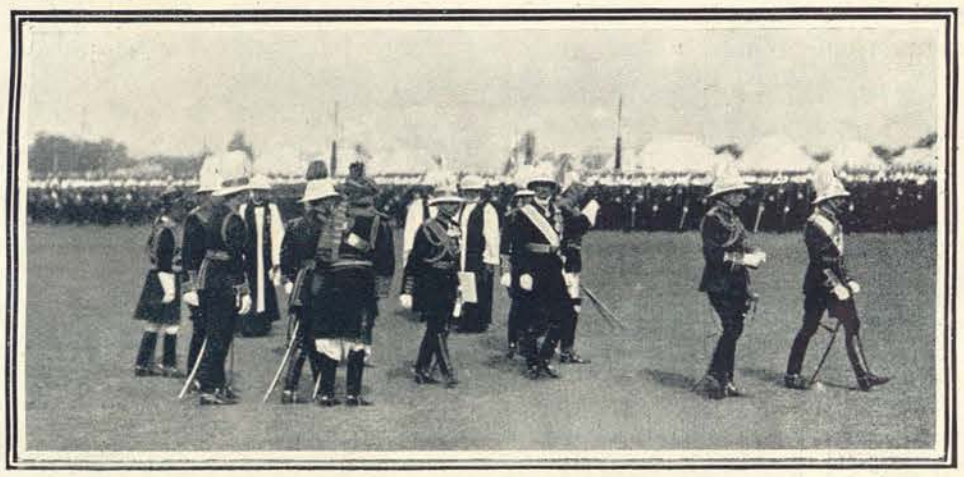


Photo by Bourne & Shepherd

THE KING LEAVING THE PARADE GROUND.

Photo by S. R.

A GROUP OF BHUTANESE SPECTATORS.

Photo by Central News.

GROUP OF INDIAN VETERANS.

robes were of purple velvet, trimmed with an ermine border and gold braid. Her orders were the Garter and the Crown of India, and a diamond and emerald diadem glittered on her exquisitely fair hair. Diamonds and emeralds encircled her neck. Before seating themselves Their Imperial Majesties bowed graciously to the right and to the left, in response to the renewed plaudits that rang through the amphitheatre.

Sir Henry Macmahon, the Master of the Ceremonies, now approached the Sovereign and craved leave to open the Durbar. His Imperial Majesties having intimated his assent, the clarion notes of the trumpets rang out again and a great roll of drums went up from the Massed Bands. The Durbar was now open. The King Emperor having announced his intention of addressing the assemblage, rose, and taking a roll of manuscript prepared to deliver the message that all India has been waiting with an eager expectancy buttressed by confidence. He stood, a slight figure, full of dignity and firmness, yet withal there was that air of intimacy and personal charm which King George the Fifth infuses into the most stately ceremony. His crown scintillated with

long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home. In doing so, I have fulfilled the wish, expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation, celebrated on the 22nd of June, in Westminster Abbey, when by the Grace of God the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony. By my presence with the Queen Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful people of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

It is, moreover, my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi. It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen Empress to behold the vast assemblage, and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the people, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian Dominion. I shall receive in person with

heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate goodwill unites the Princes and people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration, and these I will later on to-day cause to be announced by the Governor-General to this assembly.

Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment. May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

To all present, Feudatories and subjects, I tender my loving greetings.

The sonorous tones ceased. There was a momentary pause, for the Message, and the simple directness of the closing passage, spoken from the heart, had aroused emotions which struggled for expression. Then, a spontaneous tribute of homage, the assembly rose and broke into a volume of cheering again and again renewed.

Now commenced the ceremony of the homage, the formal public acknowledgment of allegiance. His Excellency the Governor-General approached the Throne, bowed, drew nearer, bowed again, then finally advanced, made deep obeisance and returned to his seat. He was followed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the ordinary members of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a body. Then came the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of India and the Agents to the Governor-General and Residents in territorial order. The homage over, the way was made clear for the crowning moment of the Durbar.

The King Emperor and the Queen Empress rose slowly from their seats and moved in procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion. Hand in hand they advanced along the broad open walk. Indian officers carrying golden maces preceded them, the scions of the noblest houses in Hindustan bore their flowing trains, more Native Officers raised aloft the oriental insignia of sovereignty. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge followed, with the Minister in attendance, Lord Crewe, His Highness the Duke of Teck, and the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Devonshire: then, after an interval, the other members of the suite. A quiver went round the amphitheatre as the vast audience sprang to its feet, and, whilst the massed bands thundered out the strains of Frederick Cliffe's specially composed Coronation March, watched with strained eyes the regal procession, the embodiment of stately dignity, tread slowly the path to the Royal Pavilion and ascend the steps to the Thrones. On the topmost tier of the triple platform stood the Thrones. On the next platform were placed the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, Lord Crewe, the Duke of Teck, with the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Honourable Venetia Baring. Lord and Lady Hardinge on the right, the others on the left, with the pages grouped around the Thrones. The Staffs had place on the next lowest platform. So were the King Emperor and Queen Empress seen of the people, facing the immense concourse on the Mounds, wearing their flashing Crowns, robed in their Coronation Robes, surrounded by the Eastern and Western emblems of royalty, attended by the Imperial and constitutional Ministers of State, yet high above all. Something of the real significance of this moment seemed to dawn on these slow-witted, if sturdy men of the North. They broke into a hoarse roar of acclamation, again and again renewed, before Their Imperial Majesties were seated.

This high Imperial note was echoed in the succeeding ceremonial. The Massed Bands sounded a summons to the Heralds, a resonant, clamorous insistent call of silver trumpets and muffled drums. The Heralds obeyed. From their posts without the amphitheatre they responded with a flourish of trumpets. Advancing up the amphitheatre, again the clarion notes rang out, whilst the golden tabards and gleaming instruments of the twenty-four trumpeters, English and Indian in equal proportion, formed a vivid spatter of colour on the plain. Then dividing into two single ranks, the trumpeters trotted round the arena, re-united in the centre road, formed rank before the Thrones and blew a third and final fanfare. Commanded to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on June the 22nd, Brigadier-General Peyton, the Herald-in-Chief, a splendid figure on a great horse, his tabard stiff with gold and blazoned with the arms of his Sovereign, made known to all in far-reaching stentorian tones the solemn rite at Westminster, a message couched in the sonorous archaic English of the College of Heralds. The Assistant Herald, the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., repeated the proclamation in liquid Urdu. The proclamation ran as follows:—

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas, by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our reign, We did publish and declare

THE DURBAR SHAMIANA.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

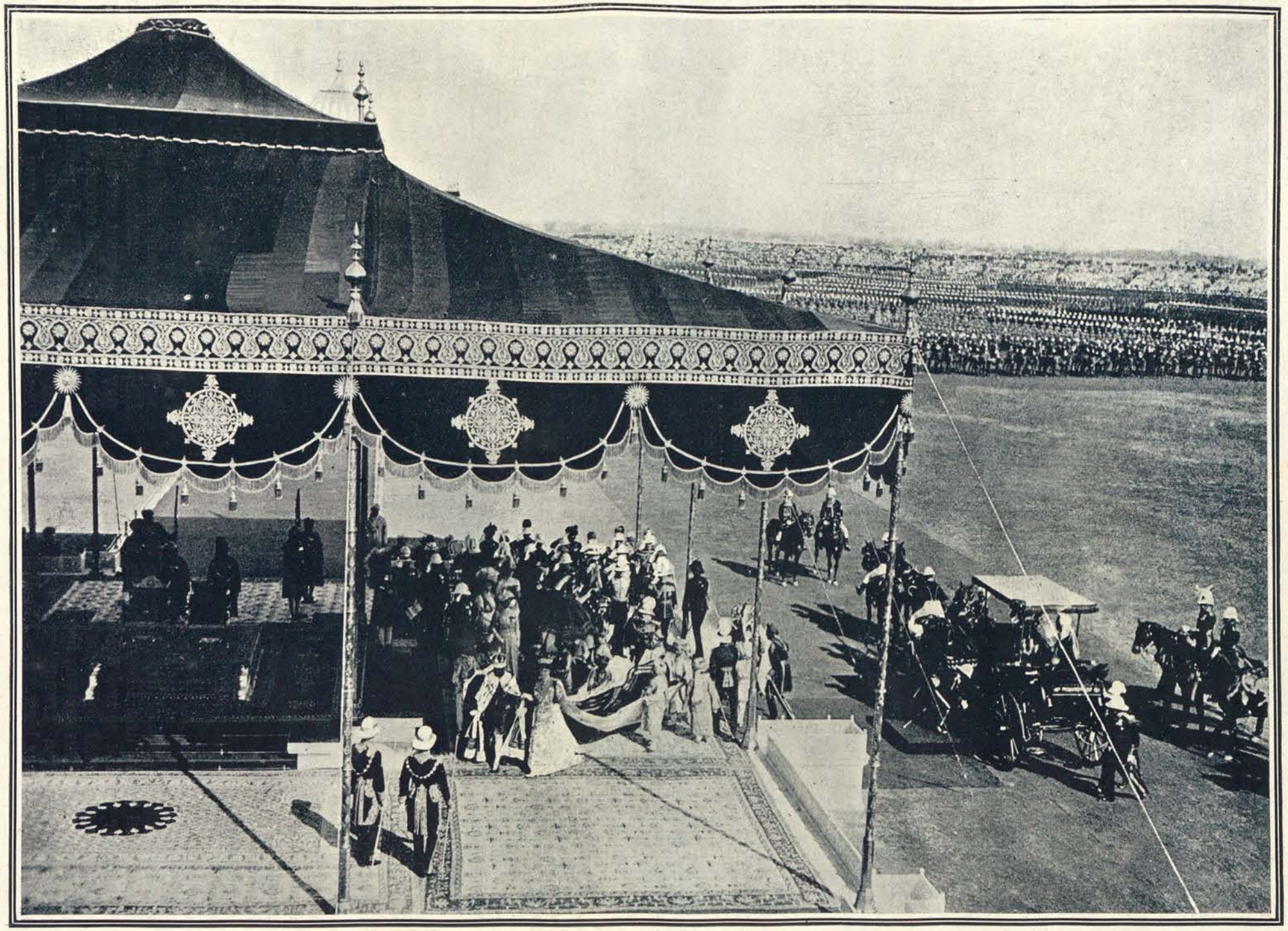


Photo by Central News.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.

Our Royal intention, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven,

And whereas, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last,

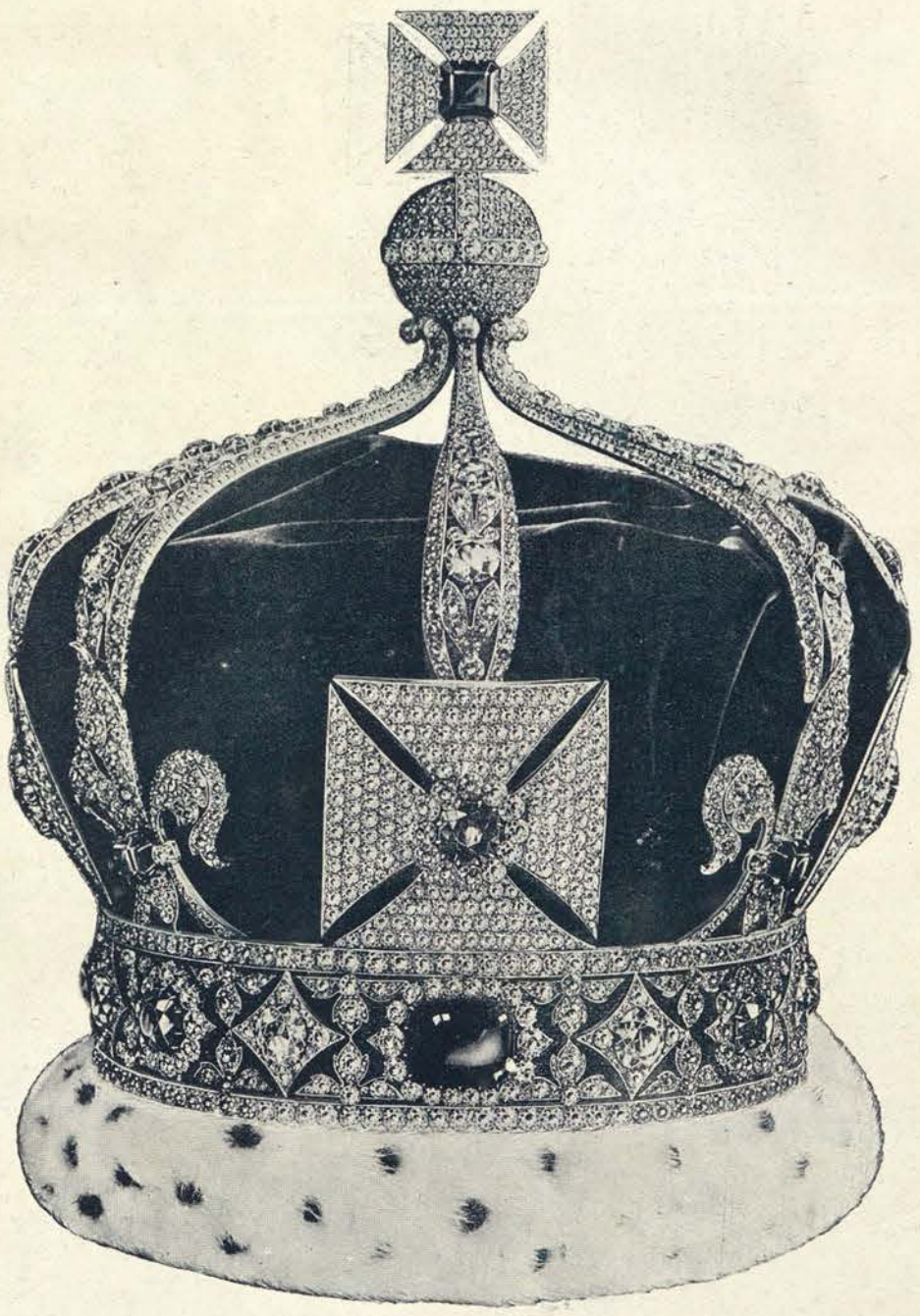
And whereas by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the first year of Our reign, We did declare that it was Our wish and desire Ourselves to make known to all Our loving subjects within Our Indian Dominions that the said Solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and others of Our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles of Native States under Our Protection, and the representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire.

Now We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all Our Officers and to all Princes, Chiefs and peoples now at Delhi assembled, Our Royal and Imperial greeting, and assure them of the deep affection with which We regard our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be Our constant concern.

Given at Our Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the second year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

His Imperial Majesty had now accomplished the main purpose of his visit—he had made known, in person, to his Indian subjects his Coronation in the Mother City. To mark this climax of the Royal visit the trumpeters sounded another flourish, the Massed Bands again crashed out the familiar strains of the National Anthem, the troops presented arms, and all stood silently, respectfully. Barely had the last bars of the Anthem died down than, Boom ! From the steel throats of a six gun Battery broke out the first stages of a Royal Salute a hundred and one guns. Thrice whilst the salvoes were rending the air from three points outside the arena, the Gunners paused in their task, whilst the honour of saluting the King Emperor was taken up by the troops. The *feu de joie* broke into sound at the entrance to the arena, died to the faintest whisper as it ran in spits of fire along the line to the King's Camp, then rippled back, first like a purling brook, growing stronger and stronger until it rasped out like an angry sea on the Chesil Beach. The guns sank into inaction: the troops stood at ease. A fresh phase of the Durbar was now begun.



THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

Once more the Heralds and the Trumpeters raised their clarions to their lips and blew a silver blast. His Excellency the Governor-General advanced to "make such announcement as His Imperial Majesty may command."

To all to whom these presents may come ! By the Command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure, the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement upon the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided, in recognition of a very commendable demand, to devote themselves to making education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and seas, the King Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists, both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army, to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employes of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the military estimates, whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain:

That from henceforth the loyal Native officers, men and reservists of His Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for Valour ;

That membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made ;

That from henceforth Indian Officers of the Frontier Military Corps and the Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid order :

That special grants of land or assignments or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain Native Officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service, and that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall with effect from the date of this Durbar, hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or marriage.

Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Service, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Further, it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be, granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Ulma shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and of the ancient learning of India.

Moreover, in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service, certain grants of land, free of revenue, tenable for the life of the grantee, or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan

THE DELHI HERALD.
Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton.

THE ASSISTANT HERALD.
Captain Umar Hyat Khan.

Photos by Ballad Yates.

THE COURT HERALDS AND STATE TRUMPETERS.

In gracious solicitude for the welfare of his Royal Indian Princes, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *nazarana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States, and sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-jurisdictional estates in Kathiawar and Gujerat and also by the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part, under the orders of the Government of India.

In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service Troops, certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

In the exercise of his Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion, his Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment, and that all those civil debtors now in prison whose debts may be small and due not to fraud but to real poverty shall be discharged and that their debts shall be paid.

To persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

IN THE DURBAR ARENA.

Phot. by Bourne & Shepherd.

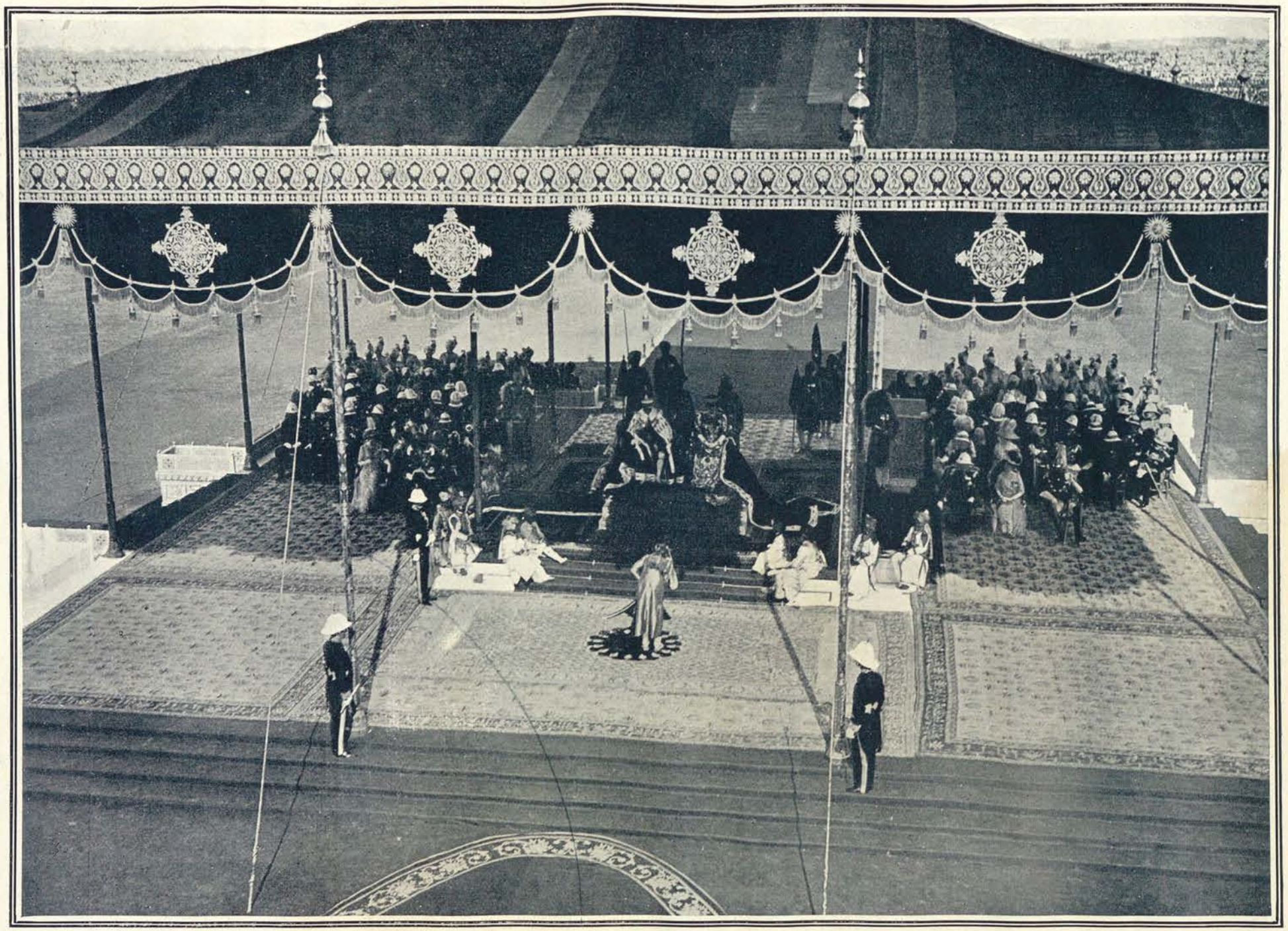
His Excellency bowed and resumed his place on the steps to the Throne. The Heralds and Trumpeters now called attention anew, and immediately upon the clamorous command of their instruments the Chief Herald rose to his full height and in ringing tones called for three cheers for the King Emperor, then three for the Queen Empress. At this invitation the pent-up emotions of the hour broke bonds. The whole vast body of the audience leapt up, and roared their loyal acclaim from the heart. In deeper diapason rolled out the massed homage of the men in the King's uniform. Flags and scarves were waved frantically aloft, helmets were thrust on bayonets and twirled in the air, whilst thrice from eighty thousand liege throats, and thrice again, burst a tempest of sound which awakened the echoes in Imperial Delhi and in the Old Delhis which strew our Indian Appian Way.

The pomp and panoply, the stately ceremonial and ordered ritual—these were the trappings of Kingship. The cheers which split the welkin were not only for the King Emperor and Queen Empress : they were for the man and the woman, called by Providence to lofty station, striving nobly to discharge their responsibilities, who had travelled six thousand miles to show their deep and abiding interest in all who are doing the Empire's work in India. This personal thought must have been present to Their Imperial Majesties for they bowed to all again and again. They stood, happy and smiling, whilst the cheering was taken up by the troops outside the amphitheatre.

The sun of the Durbar had set, but there were rich colours in the afterglow. Again His Imperial Majesty took the Queen Empress by the hand: again the regal procession was formed: so it retraced the broad path to the Shamania whilst the Massed Bands played German's Coronation March. Then occurred the most dramatic episode of the day, for after Their Imperial Majesties had again taken their seats in the Shamiana it became evident that the ceremony was not so near its conclusion as by the official handbook it should have been. The King Emperor rose, holding in his hand a paper, from which, evidently, he was to read again, but why and to what purpose the great audience did not know. There was some bewilderment, which increased to astonishment as in a clear voice the following message was delivered:—

> We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General-in-Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation, at as early a date as possible, of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General-in-Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India-in-Council, may in due course determine.
>
> It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people.

The scene that followed was extraordinary. Some cheered frantically ; others entered into hurried conversations, criticising the innovation ; others more prudently kept silent, trying to think what the great change would mean. Of one thing there is no doubt. The secret had been well kept and very few of those present knew that this announcement was to be made. It lacked, therefore, nothing of the element of surprise which is so essential to dramatic effect, and the circumstances of its delivery were as remarkable as the nature of its contents. One might justly compare the event with what many competent critics believe to be the most dramatic scene in fiction, the entry of the unknown knight into the lists in Ivanhoe. Amid the babble of talk which followed, for curiosity and interest got the better of good manners, the



TIMES STUDIO

Photo by Central News

ONE OF THE CHIEFS DOING HOMAGE AT THE DURBAR.

Durbar came to a close. There was no room for an anti-climax to this brief speech. The Heralds, their task well performed, were dismissed ; they left after sounding a final flourish. The Massed Bands sounded the first bars of God Save the King: all rose and joined in the singing. Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriage ; the splendid cavalcade was reformed ; and at a walk the Royal Procession passed out of the Arena, whilst the guns fired a Royal salute and once more salvoes of cheering punctuated each stage of the Progress.

Photo by Ballad Yates.

THE STATE DRUMMER.

In this manner was held the Durbar at which the King, Emperor of a united India, first announced in person the solemn ceremony of his Coronation.

After the great ceremony of the Durbar there was a quiet afternoon. Or rather it should be said there was an afternoon free from official engagements. Quiet it was not, for the whole camp seethed and bubbled with excited talk and vehement discussion regarding the effect of His Imperial Majesty's dramatic announcement, and the interest in this was so great that few had leisure for more than a passing reference to the splendour of the wonderfull scene in the amphitheatre. In the evening there was a State dinner in the King's Camp when a large company had the honour of dining with Their Imperial Majesties.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

EASTERN GUESTS AT THE DURBAR.

H. E. the Governor-General in proposing the Royal toast said:—With His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission it is my proud privilege on this unique occasion in the history of India to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties our King Emperor and Queen Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence, and not a few of the finest of these in Delhi itself. Still, whatever may be the past historic memories of Delhi, none can vie with that of the scene which we have all witnessed to-day when our noble King Emperor, in company with his most gracious Consort the Queen Empress, received the public homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs and

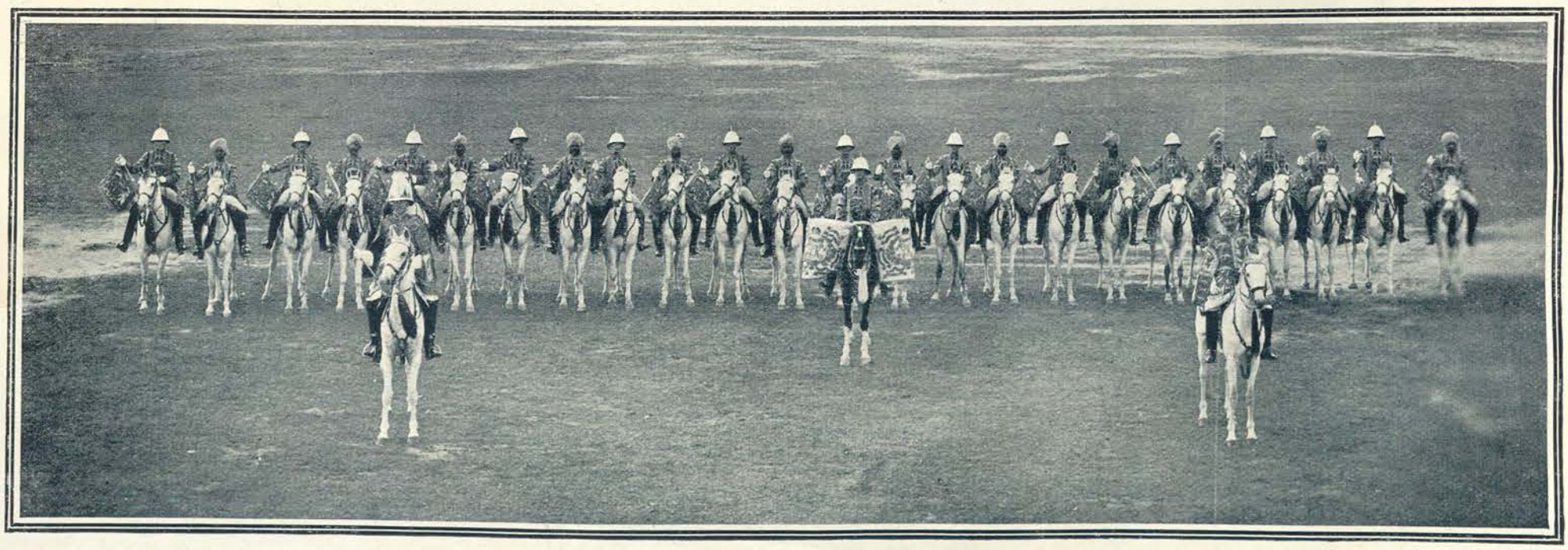
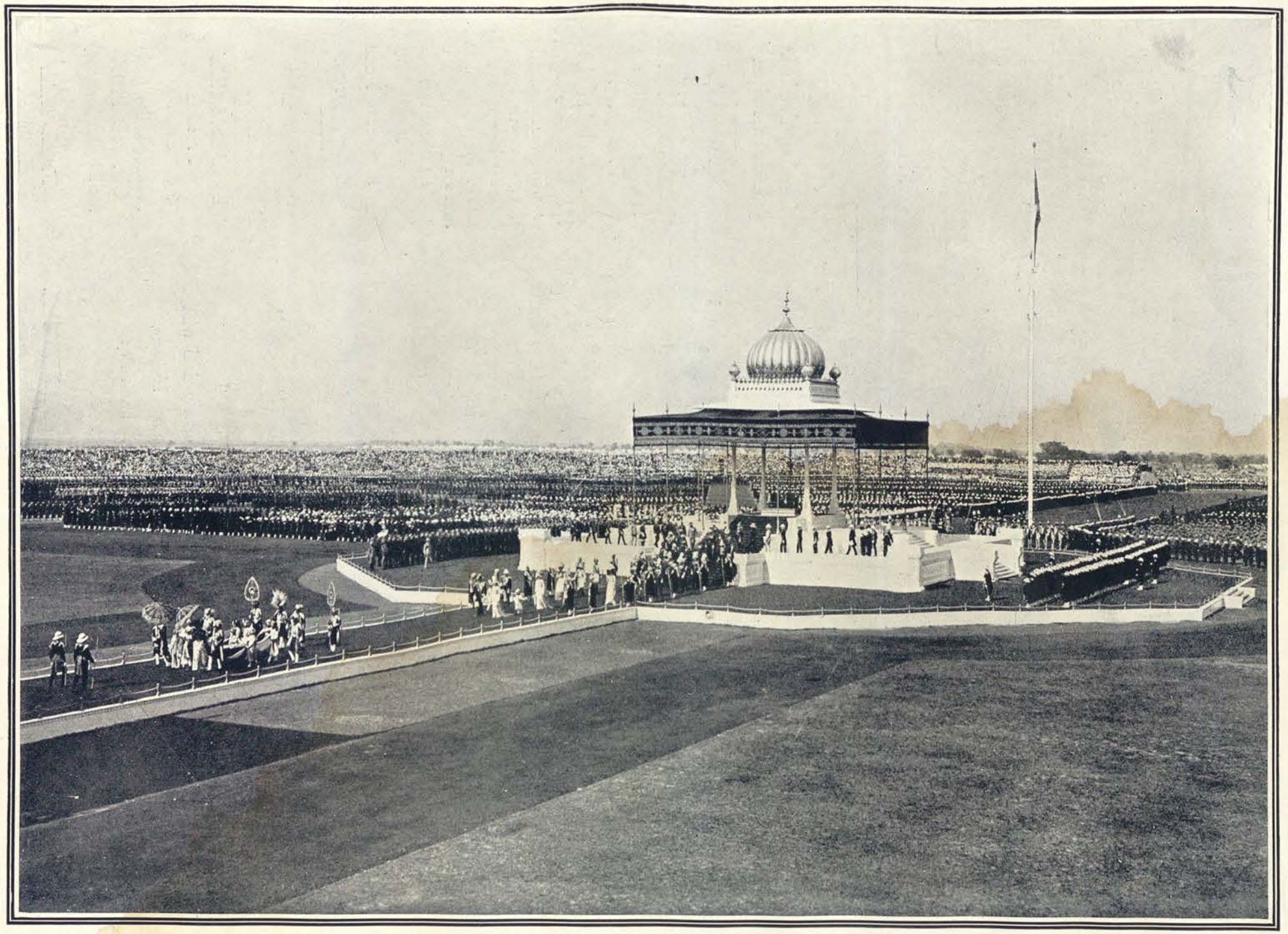


Photo by Ballad Yates.

THE HERALDS AND TRUMPETERS ON PARADE.



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PROCESSION RETURNING FROM THE ROYAL PAVILION.

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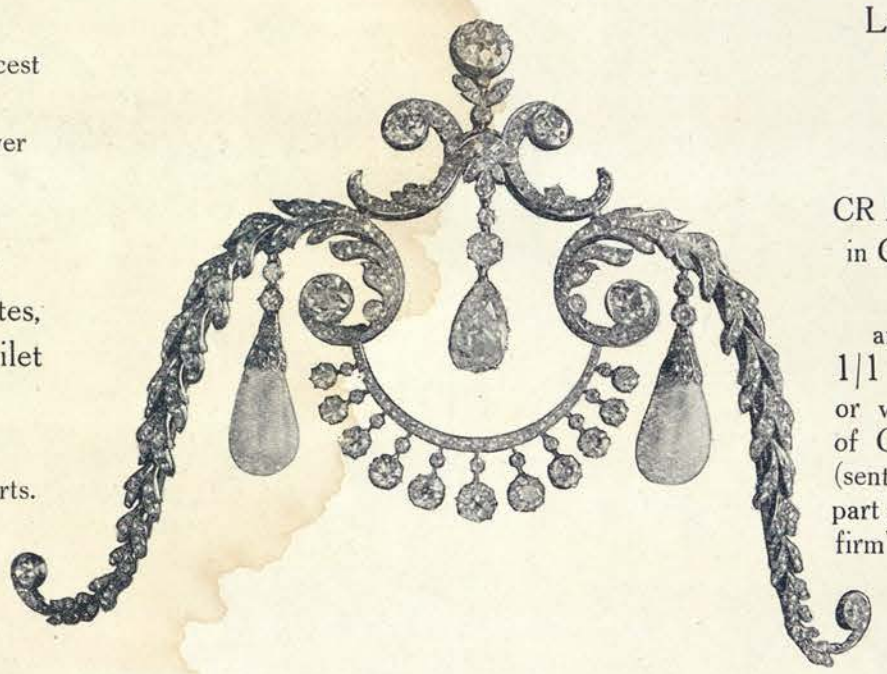

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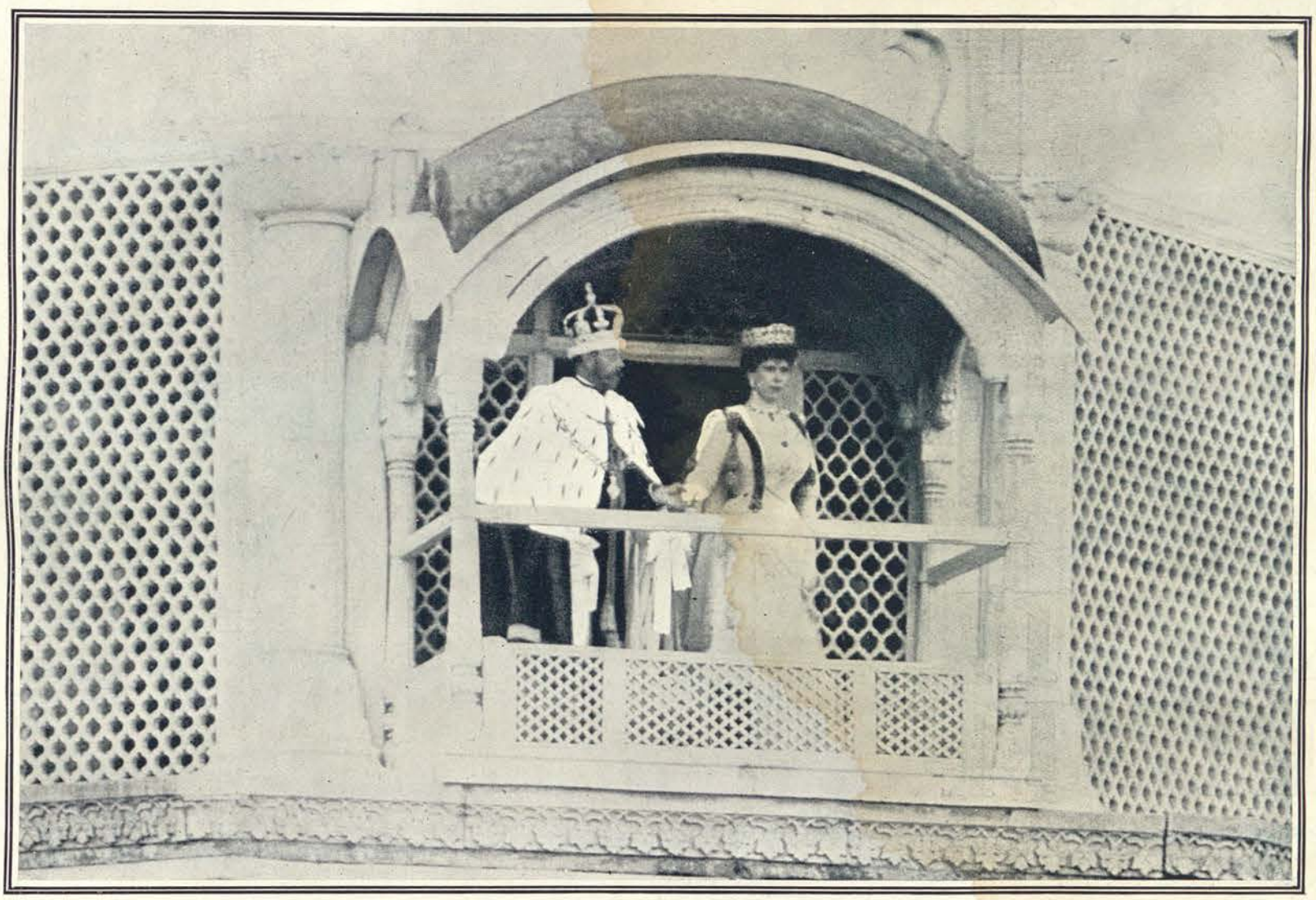
representatives of all classes and from every part of India. Surely no such vast and notable assemblage has ever gathered in India before, nor has any announcement made by a Sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiments of all classes as that made by Your Imperial Majesty to your loyal and devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day. Delhi with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents, has once more become the capital of the Indian Empire and on this the first official celebration in Your Majesty's newly appointed capital we all with thorough loyalty and devotion thankfully accept a decision of which the true import and profound significance could not have come home to the millions of the Indian people had it fallen from any lips but Your Imperial Majesty's own—a decision which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire. I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties, the King Emperor and Queen Empress.

recipients of congratulations from all. After dinner the King Emperor and Queen Empress with their special guests joined the company and remained for some time in converse with many who were presented to them. Her Imperial Majesty, a radiant figure, dominated the gathering, her exquisite diadem of diamonds flashing over the pavilion. This was the brilliant and entirely fitting close of the great day.

One of the smaller functions which occupy much of Their Imperial Majesties' time took place on December 13th on the large lawn in the centre of the King's camp. This was the reception by the King Emperor of the officers with the volunteer contingent and the Indian officers and the senior sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Army and the Imperial Service Troops on duty at Delhi. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few members of the outside public, but it was well worth seeing, as it afforded an exceptionally good opportunity for studying the brilliant uniforms of the Indian Army. About



IN THE MASUMUM BURJ.

Photo by Johnston and Hoffmann.

The banquet was succeeded by a State reception to which four thousand guests were bidden. They assembled in the great shamiana, which is such a prominent feature of the King's camp and when all were met the scene was one of remarkable brilliance. The shamiana hangings were of pale blue, and it was gaily lighted by electricity. Full dress was the order of the evening and everyone was either in levee dress, Court dress or uniform. The Indian Princes came in their ceremonial uniform wearing priceless jewels. The ladies donned their choicest creations and many Indian ladies were present in flowing draperies of exquisite richness adorned with precious stones. As a rule, the spectacular effect of such receptions is marred by the sombre hues of masculine raiment. On this night the mere man suffered little by comparison with the beautifully dressed women and the glitter of uniforms moving amongst these bright dresses made the scene the most brilliant that has been held in this country. It was made the gayer because most of those in the honours' list were present and they were gratified

fifty volunteer officers were present on parade, and about twelve hundred Indian officers. The latter were drawn up in line of columns of four and presented a spectacle of great magnificence, in which yellow, blue and red tunics vividly contrasted with occasional patches of black and khaki. A shamiana had been put up near the Royal Standard and there His Imperial Majesty dressed in Field Marshal's uniform took up his position with his staff. On his arrival he was received with an Imperial salute by the guards of honour furnished by the Connaught Rangers and the 1st Gurkhas and the business of the morning at once began. The volunteer officers were first presented to the King Emperor as they defiled before him, then the Indian officers advanced in sections of four, each section being accompanied by the commanding officer and adjutant of the regiment to which it belonged, the sections of Imperial Service Troops being accompanied by their commandants and inspecting officers. First came sections of the four bodyguards, then the representatives of nine cavalry regi-

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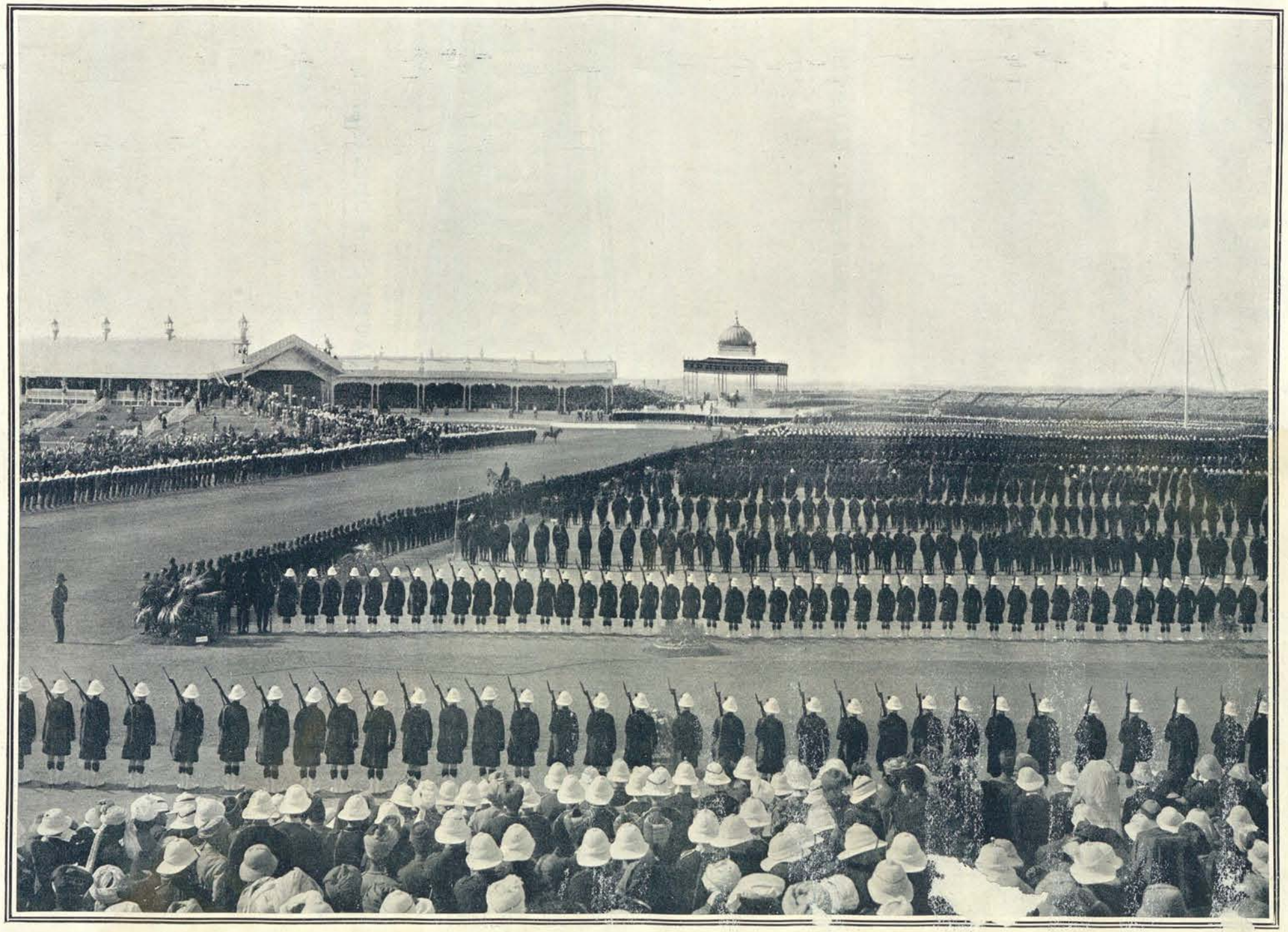

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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARMY AT THE DURBAR.

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ments and following them sections from the Mountain Batteries, Sappers and Miners, railway companies, signal companies, thirty infantry regiments, five Transport Corps, the Medical Corps, and the Imperial Service Troops. Each section in turn halted in front of the King Emperor and saluted, and the Indian officers presented their swords which were touched by His Imperial Majesty. The names of the officers were called out by the commanding officer and the section then moved off to the flank. As there were about two

Photo by Major Walton

VETERANS ENTERING THE ARENA.

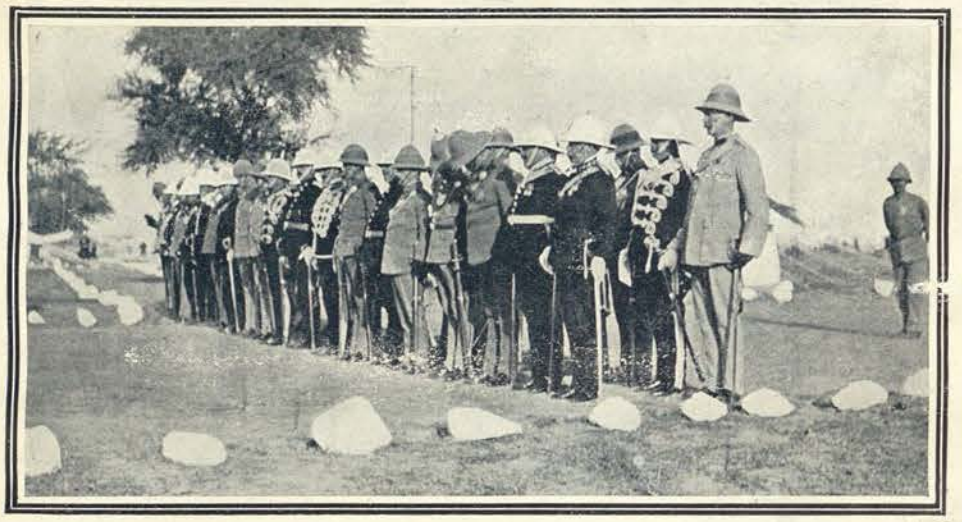

Photo by Major Walton.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS PRESENTED TO THE KING.

hundred and fifty sections to be presented in this way, the ceremony took some time. When it was over, the King Emperor presented medals to men who had distinguished themselves by bravery in two dangerous incidents. If these men had had to wait a long time for the honour bestowed on them, the circumstances in which the medals were given must have compensated them for the delay. The recipients were:—Sub-Conductor Purvis for bravery at Hyderabad, the gold Albert Medal of the First Class ; for brave conduct at the time of the Ferozepore explosion Major C. C. Donovan, R.A., gold Albert Medal of the First Class and the Albert Medal of the Second Class to Captain H. Clarke, R.A., Lieut. F. Handley, Conductor Pargiter, Sub-Conductor Robinson and Soldier Mechanic Smith. This concluded the function and after three cheers had been given for the King Emperor he left the parade ground.

In the meantime Her Majesty the Queen held a purdah party at which it is understood over a hundred leading Maharanis and Princesses of India were present, including the Begum of Bhopal, and her daughter, the Maharani of Baroda, the Princess Indira and other relatives, the Burmese Princess and many others. The party was arranged by Lady Hewett, Mrs. Grant and several other ladies. The Queen wore a cream chiffon dress with bodice of lace, and amongst her jewels was the large emerald brooch presented to her a few days before by all the Maharanis of India. The Queen took the opportunity of thanking each of the ladies individually for this beautiful jewel and the Indian ladies were evidently extremely pleased at the appreciation Her Majesty showed of their gift. The Queen was accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire, who wore a black and blue chiffon dress with a border of flowers, and Lady Hardinge, who wore a white embroidered dress over mauve with cream hat and mauve feathers. Lady McMahon introduced the Indian ladies to Her Majesty, and Mrs. John Anderson, wife of Colonel J. Anderson, I.M.S., acted as interpreter. Mrs. Anderson had acted as interpreter on a similar occasion when Her Majesty visited Lucknow as Princess of Wales, a fact which Her Majesty immediately recalled. The first lady to have an audience of the Queen was the Begum of Bhopal, who took precedence as a Ruling Chief in her own right. All the Maharanis were most beautifully dressed and wore costly and magnificent jewels.

Few places can be more suitable for a garden party than the Delhi Fort as it is to-day. The famous inscription on the wall of the Dewan-i-Khas is in reality applicable to the surroundings of that particular building: this hall is only a part, though the most lovely part, of this paradise on earth and the neighbouring buildings, the broad rivulets of water, and the smooth lawns with their sunk beds of flowers all play contributory parts in perfecting this paradise. To the architectural and natural beauties of this place on the afternoon of December 13 there were added the beauty of fair ladies and gay dresses and the brightness of uniforms and Oriental costumes. The occasion was the State garden party, but that phrase very inadequately describes the real nature of this function. Garden parties all the world over are very much alike, but this one was distinguished by the fact that Their Imperial Majesties, after talking with their guests, assumed their royal robes and appeared on the octagonal tower from which the Moghul Emperors used daily to show themselves to the people below the eastern wall of the Fort.

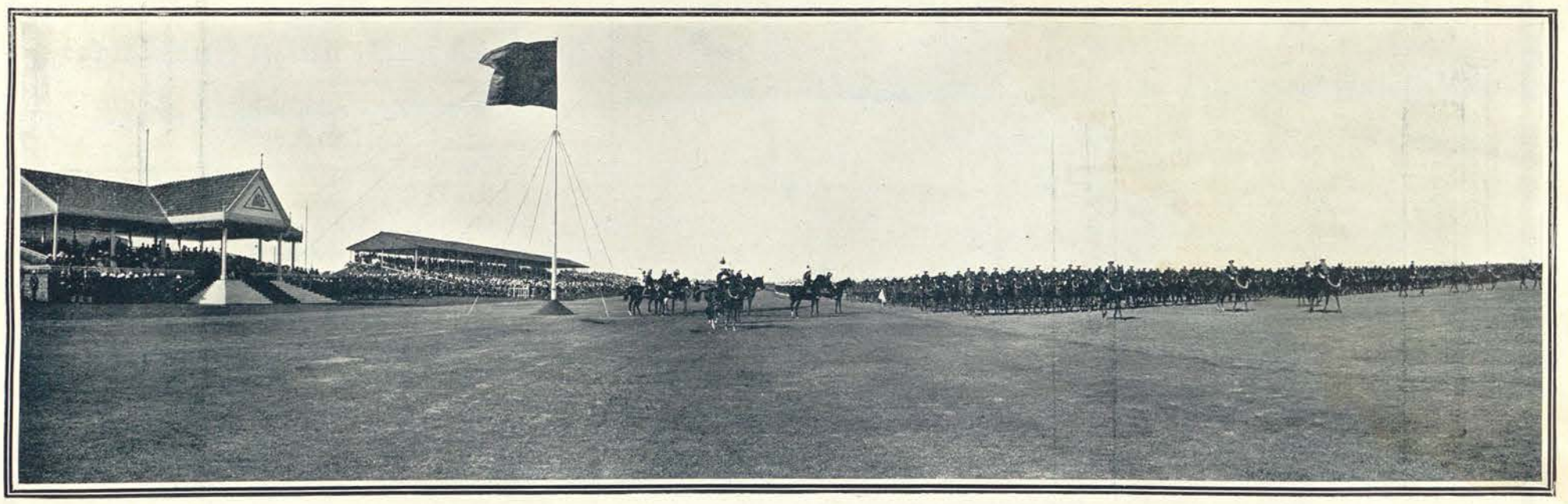

Photo by Central News.

THE KING EMPEROR REVIEWING HIS TROOPS

Before, however, describing the wonderful spectacle of the sea of people to which Their Imperial Majesties showed themselves, something must be said of the earlier hours of the afternoon. Invitations had been issued on a liberal scale and before three o'clock several hundred guests had emerged from the long string of motor cars and carriages which were blocking all the roads to the Fort

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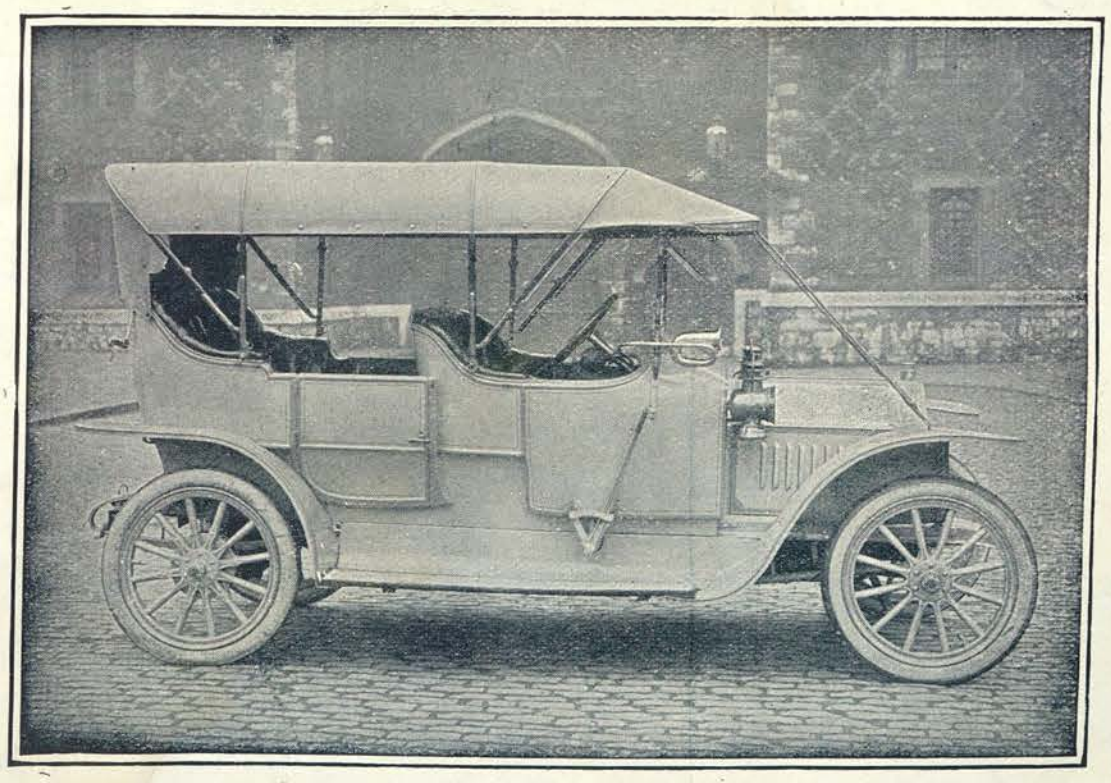

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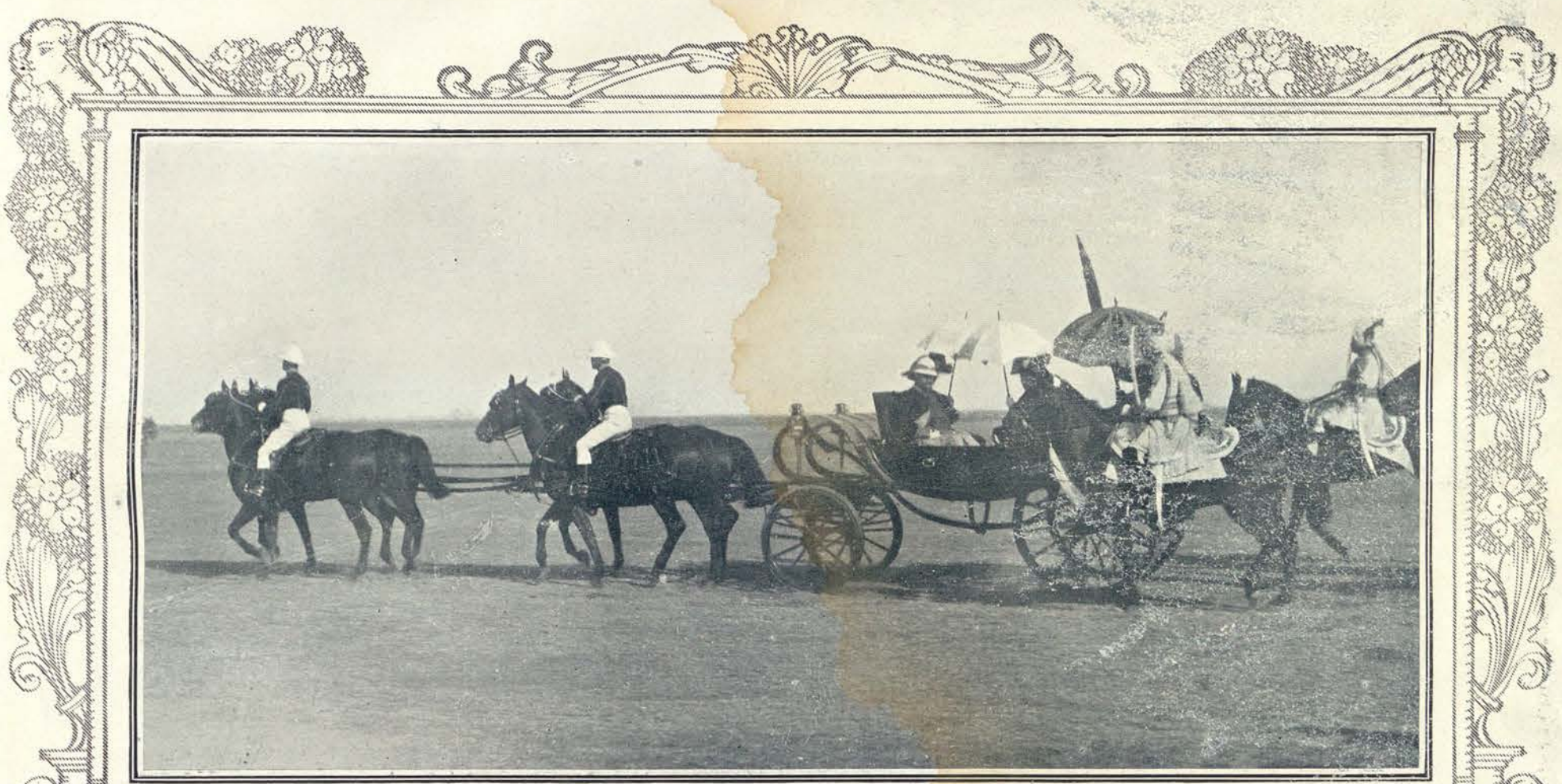
In the Fort they found plenty to occupy their attention for the buildings are a never ending source of enjoyment. The gardens, even in the heat of the day, are beautiful and the museum of antiquities, specially formed by the Punjab Government for the occasion and located in the Mumtaz Mahal could not fail to interest all who visited it. Several regimental bands also were playing in different parts of the Fort. The party was moreover a great meeting ground and one found there friends from every part of India.

While the guests were thus pleasantly occupied walking or sitting in the cool shade of the Rang Mahal and other buildings from which the view of the great assembly below the walls could be obtained, their Royal hosts arrived. The playing of the National Anthem announced the fact, and, as Their Imperial Majesties drove up, they were received with salutes from the guards-of-honour drawn from the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry and the 25th Punjabis. The King Emperor wore a grey frock coat and the Queen Empress a dress of pale heliotrope-coloured brocade with a hat surrounded by large white ostrich feathers. The Dewan-i-Khas was reserved during the afternoon for the use of Their Imperial Majesties and there a few tea tables were laid for their use and for some of their guests. The sun was still high when they arrived and most of the guests were glad of the shade afforded

broad avenues kept clear for it. From above it appeared as if wave after wave of colour broke at the foot of the walls, and as watched through the marble lattice work of the Rang Mahal, it seemed as if the cold stone were a magic casement. One did not notice individuals, hardly read the legends on banners, simply watched this great procession of colour.

The pleasure of Their Imperial Majesties could plainly be seen. They sat occasionally bowing to the salutes of those below, feasting their eyes on a sight which can be seen nowhere else in the world. The procession advanced and wheeled in orderly fashion, but it was dusk before Their Majesties left their chairs, and even then many were still below who could not have seen them except indistinctly from a distant. As one company passed by, another seemed to spring up and take its place and one began faintly to realise the meaning of India's three hundred millions. About six o'clock Their Imperial Majesties left, walking through lines of their guests to the musicians' gallery or *naubatkhana*, and thence drove to their camp.

Whilst these scenes were being enacted in the Fort, a very different fete was in progress under its red sandstone walls. A visitors to Delhi know, a great level plan stretches right away the horizon, broken only by the erratic bed of the Jumna, now



HER MAJESTY AT THE REVIEW.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

by the buildings and by the numerous tea tents which were scattered about the gardens. But all afternoon the Fort wall was crowded with persons watching the wonderful scene unfolded beneath their eyes. From the wall one looks directly down upon the vast plain that lies between the River Jumna and the Fort and that plain was alive with people. Gradually this many-coloured mass ranged itself into order, and one saw broad sweeps of colour across the ground. A mass of yellow turbans blazed like a mustard field, another patch of colour was white as driven snow, another was blue as the Mediteranean Sea under a sunny sky, every colour seemed to be there. Where the orderly arrangement of these colours ceased, there began the mixture of colour that distinguishes the crowds of Northern India.

The sun was low in the sky when Their Imperial Majesties came out of the Diwan-i-Khas, wearing their Coronation robes and crowns, to the famous octagonal tower. As they performed this ceremony which is called the *Darshan*, one could from the wall see a ripple of excitement spread across the sea of upturned faces, and the sound of cheering came up. Then this vast assembly began slowly to advance. It seemed to be far more dense than is ever any military formation, yet it moved slowly forward, wheeled to the right and left away down the

mere ribbon of water pursuing its devious way across a sandy bed. In time of flood the river practically washes the walls of the Fort and until recently a coarse undergrowth topped with pampas grass reached up to the Fort. Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, conceived the idea of holding here a people's fair to commemorate the Royal visit at which Their Imperial Majesties might show themselves to the people after the manner of the Moghul Emperors. Sir Louis Dane's enthusiasm overbore all obstacles and outweighed the anxieties of those who feared the consequence of massing so many people in one area. The people's fete or *Badshahi Mela*, Badshahi being a corruption of Padishah, was entrusted to him and he produced one of the most picturesque spectacles and wonderful successes of the Durbar.

The morning opened with a procession of the great religious communities prominent in Delhi—Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh—through the city to different points in the *Mela* grounds, where they passed in review before the Lieutenant-Governor. Of these the most significant was that of the Sikhs, for one reason because it coincided with an important act of worship, for another because it was the embodiment of militant faith.

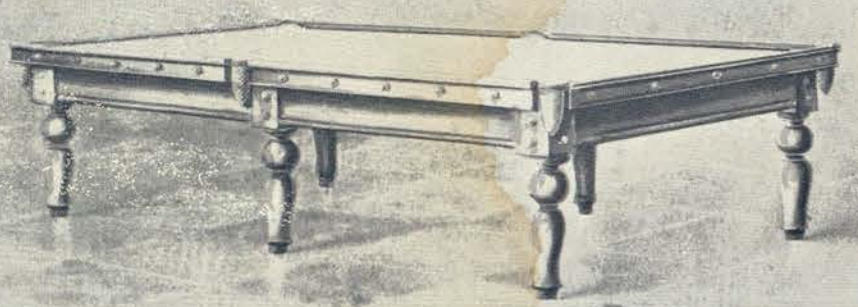
The Granth, the sacred book of the Sikhs, was carried on an elephant at the head of a procession which included

1820.

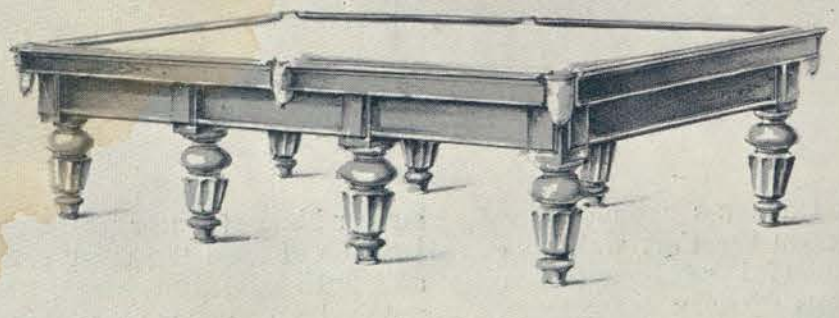
The upper illustration shows a Billiard table as built in the year 1820. Only six legs were considered necessary in those days, and slate had not yet come into use for the bed which was made of wood covered with cloth. Neither had rubber been introduced for the cushions which were composed of "list."

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

1820



1912



1912

This illustration shows one of C. Lazarus & Co's modern "Standard Indian" tables. In every particular these tables are the "dernier cri" of the Billiard Table makers art. Being made from wood seasoned in the country, they have gained a popularity well known throughout India & the East. Only the best quality Para rubber, Bangor slate & West of England cloth are used in their manufacture.

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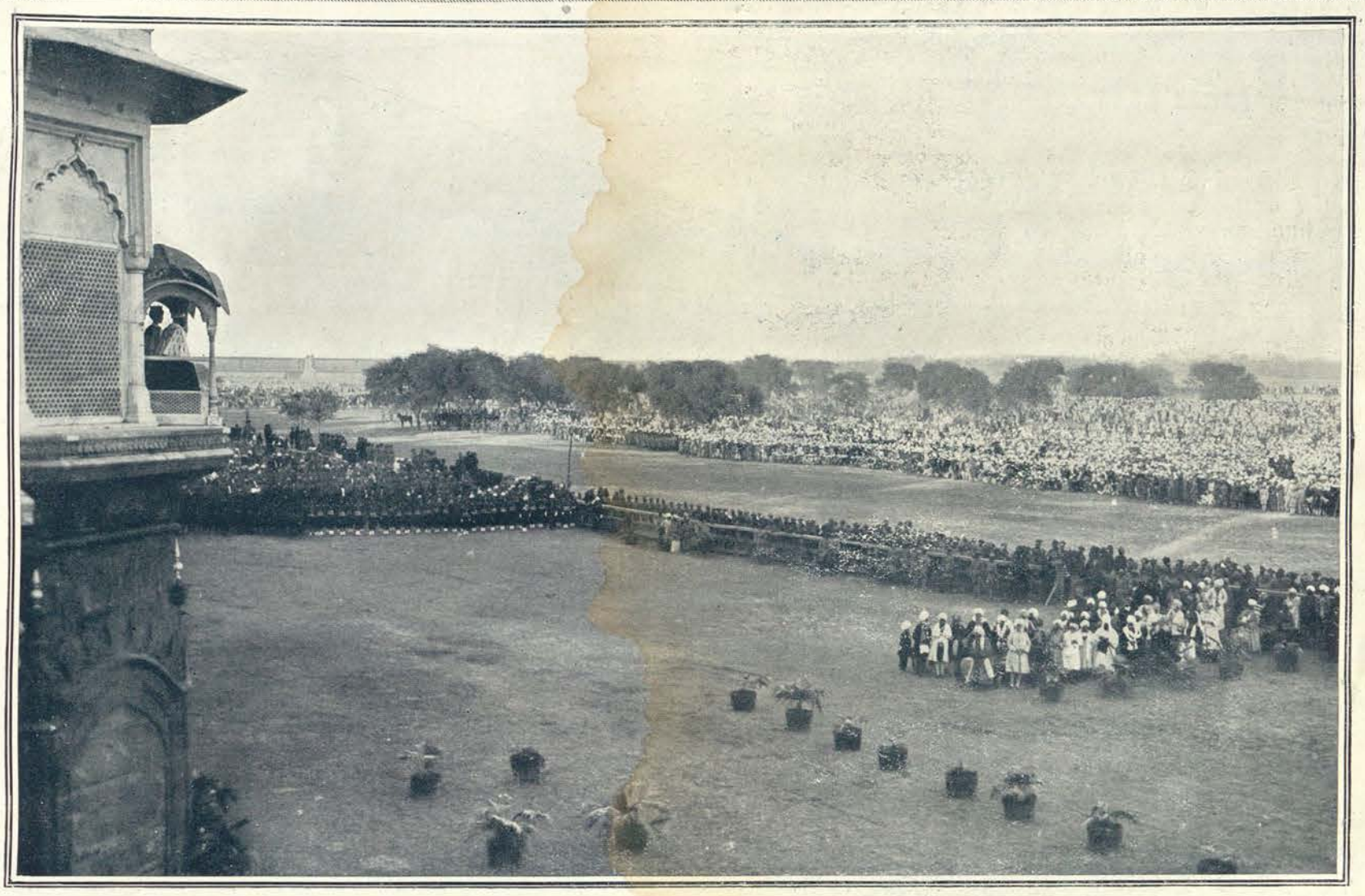

THEIR MAJESTIES APPEAR BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

A WAVE OF HUMANITY ADVANCING BEFORE THE KING.

Photos by Central News, TIMES STUDIO

The KING of Sporting Cartridges.

Marvellously Quick.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DEALERS IN AMMUNITION THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

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is safe and beneficial for baby from birth.

BY varying the quantity of Mellin's Food, water and fresh cow's milk (as plainly directed on each bottle), the food is rendered instantly suitable to children of any age or condition—even to an infant newly born.

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the Sikh Chiefs in full State. Then followed a great concourse of Sikhs estimated at twenty thousand and of these twelve thousand were soldiers drawn from the Imperial Service Troops and Indian regiments in camp. Prayers were said in the temple and, so that none might forget its history, there were blazoned on its wall the words "Here lies the martyr Sikh Guru who prophesied the British advent in India." Then the procession moved forward to the *Mela* ground. There are some who tell you that the Sikh is losing his sentiments of personal loyalty, that his religion is leaving him and is being absorbed in the mass of Hinduism. Whatever the truth of this may be, none could fail to mark the personal loyalty to the Chiefs who had come to pledge their fealty to the Raj to-day, none could fail to be impressed with the enormous latent strength of these thousands of splendid men swinging by in loose formation, shouting in hoarse guttural tones the keynote of their faith "There is one God." Nor could one fail to remark the bizarre element which will creep into our Indian ceremonies. The procession led by the Granth was punctuated by the very latest thing in six-cylinder motor cars.

Even when all the processions were marshalled on the *mela* ground, they made no impression on its vastness. But then the city gave up its people, the camps disgorged their population and the folk from the country side began to pour in. Nothing more remarkable in this week of wonders could be seen than this slow, resistless, glacier-like movement of the people to the *mela*. By the time Their Imperial Majesties were due at the Fort they were mustered by the hundred thousand. A conservative estimate put the gathering at a quarter of a million, others as high as four hundred thousand. The foreground was kept clear for purposes which will be explained hereafter, beyond was one vast, restless sea of turbans, chiefly yellow, and flags wherewith to salute the Emperor. The distant strains of the National Anthem told that the King Emperor had come. They induced a sense of expectation almost painful in its intensity. Then in the projecting balcony of the Saman Burj, in the very spot where the Moghuls down to the time of Aurangzebe were wont to grant the *darshan*, the ceremony of showing themselves to the people, appeared the King Emperor clad in flowing robes with Imperial crown of flashing gems and beside him the regal figure of the Queen Empress, her Coronation robes sweeping from her sholders, her aureole of hair crowned by a diadem, the personification of Imperial womanhood. Instantly this vast troubled sea of humanity moved forward like a wall. The multitude advanced on a broad front nearly eighty yards wide with banners waving, flags flowing, bands playing, the slow resistless movement of the myriads of Asia. Arrived opposite the Saman Burj, this tide of humanity was stayed, hands went up and heads were bent in salutation, from every throat went up a murmur of homage. To those in intimate contact with the procession there was something infinitely touching in this great concourse of humanity, Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus, a great proportion of greybeards, alien in creed, saluting with supreme confidence in his fatherly kindness the Padishah who stood with his fair-haired Consort before his people. The people clung to their place opposite the Saman Burj spellbound, loth to leave the presence of the King Emperor, and it was with infinite difficulty that the marshall indured the eddies of mankind and womanfolk too, to make room for the multitude pressing from behind. Then the tidal wave broke into two great currents, one moving to the right and the other to the left, until the plain was covered with this vast throng, first moving forwad unbroken, then breaking after the obeisance in two great turbaned currents.

First standing in the Saman Burj, then seated on thrones on the terrace between the Burj and the Rang Mahal Their Imperial Majesties sat for near an hour whilst their subjects passed before them. At their feet a posse of Baluchis danced their wild national dance and swordsmen performed their quaint antics. In the ring the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers went skilfully through the movements of a musical ride, and other feats of horsemanship were performed. How many people joined in these processions! Perhaps a hundred thousand, but what do these figures matter? The number was large enough to drive home beyond the possibility of doubt one overwhelming lesson. Often in the consideration of the Royal visit it was said that the people were untouched, that the sentiment of personal loyalty is dead, that the sordid question of pice is all absorbing. Delhi is the answer. It placed the seal on the remarkable popular enthusiasm of Bombay. None having eyes to see could doubt that this great throng was deeply moved, that their hearts were really touched, and that there went out to this kingly figure on the throne a great wave of loyalty and trust. The more we think of this the more we consider and admire. Centuries have elapsed since an Emperor of India gathered on the *jharokha*. To none of the present generation can those be even a tradition. During this long interval little has been done to keep the sentiment of personal loyalty alive. Yet it is there, an incalculable, strong, vital force, centred upon the British Crown.

On the morning of December 14 all steps were turned towards the Badli Ki Sarai, for there His Imperial Majesty reviewed fifty thousand men, the flower of his Indian Army, on the review ground beyond the amphitheatre. Originally it was intended to assemble some eighty thousand of all arms, to occupy them in instructive manœuvres and then to concentrate them at Delhi for a grand march past. But the scarcity and high prices of fodder upset all these plans. The manœuvres were cancelled, the concentration was reduced from eighty thousand to fifty thousand men, chiefly drawn from the surrounding districts, and, whilst there was a great gathering of Imperial Service Troops, some of the Native States, particularly hard hit by the character of the season, were excused from bringing their contingents. Still, these curtailments affected the bulk rather than the impressiveness of the review. The concentration represented the greatest massing of the armed strength of India since His Imperial Majesty reviewed his forces at Delhi six years ago and the pick of the magnificent army of Hindustan.

The review ground had one great merit ; it provided space for the assembly, not of one army, but of several. It had one defect : it was so vast, so unbroken, that it furnished no basis of comparison. Remarkable as the spectacle of this impressive congregation of the armed and disciplined forces of the Indian Empire was, it might have been more impressive still if there had been some break in the plain by which we could measure the magnitude of the human and militant element. This defect, however, was inherent in the conditions of Delhi. In every other respect the review was a triumph of organisation.

It was ten o'clock when His Imperial Majesty rode on to the review ground, bestriding his perfectly-mannered bay horse and wearing the uniform of a General, crossed by the ribbon of the Star of India. He was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor-General, in political uniform, and a small staff was preceded by a splendid Lifeguardsman carrying the Royal Standard and was escorted by the bodyguard. Immediately after came Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress in a State landau, accompanied by the Earl of Durham and the Duchess of Devonshire and proudly escorted by the Imperial Cadet Corps. If we had been in any doubt as to the length of the martial line it would have been dissolved as the inspection proceeded. You could see the Royal procession, marked by the scarlet tunics of the bodyguard, almost lose itself in the plain before it turned and then followed the white tunics of the Cadets relieved by their turquoise pagris Gradually the procession became more distinct then lost itself as it rounded the far end of the line and commenced the slow return journey. The actual inspection occupied nearly an hour, but long before it was completed the immobile ranks had broken and guns, horse and foot—the King Emperor having passed—moved off to take their places in readiness for the march past. With this economy of time, His Imperial Majesty having rested for a brief interval, all was ready for the great spectacle of the day to unfold.

The King Emperor took up his position near the saluting flag, with the Governor-General by his right hand and his Indian Aides-de-Camp, the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharajah of Bikaner, in attendance, whilst the Queen Empress remained a close spectator of the proceedings. Then the march past began. First came the Army Headquarters, heralding that fine soldier the Commander-in-Chief, Sir O'Moore Creagh, who knows all there is to be known of the Indian soldier and is trusted accordingly. Having saluted, His Excellency joined His Imperial Majesty's Staff, which was also supplemented by Sir Pertab Singh. Then the troops came by in divisions. The divisional artillery of the cavalry division were in the van, two brigades of Royal Horse Artillery in line of batteries at close intervals, a striking array of guns and men. The divisional cavalry followed in three brigades, the formation adopted, brigade mass, really amounting to three regiments abreast and a full regiment deep. This formation is, we believe, new to an Indian review and nothing could better display the quality of our fine cavalry and their splendid horses. Followed three complete divisions of all arms ; first, the divisional cavalry in mass, then the divisional artillery in close interval and the divisional engineers and pioneers and, finally, three brigades of infantry. Paradoxical as it may seem to say so, it was not the cavalry at the march past, but the infantry, which made the most impressive display, as they came by in line of quarter columns, that is the densest formation that can be adopted, a solid wall of men, British Infantry on the inner flank, then Sikh, Dogra, Pathan, and Rajput.

Now came the Imperial Service Troops, over eight thousand of all arms. They by their diversity lent variety to the spectacle,

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but in the pomp and glamour of the greatest pageant Asia has ever seen, the wise man is he who keeps an eye upon his health. Whether you are in camp at Delhi, or still in your Bungalow, you will find Horlick's is the finest safeguard against Ill-Health, and the ravages of Climate.

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Photo by Central News.

SIR PRATAP SINGH.

and one always remembered that these fine regiments, the free gift of the Indian Princes, represent the addition of nearly an army corps to the defensive services of the Empire. The Maharajah Scindia rode from his place amongst the King's staff and led past his Lancers, a martial figure in a coal black charger. The Maharajah of Patiala was at the head of his fine Sikh horse, and the Maharajah of Bikaner, the most dashing figure amongst the Indian Princes to-day, took personal command of his scarlet and white camel corps. A more human note was struck when the Jodhpore Lancers came in view, the young Maharajah leading them, every inch a Prince and a Rajput, and the youthful Maharajah of Bharatpur nobly upheld the traditions of his house and his clan. But the most interesting figure of all was the Maharajah of Bhawalpur. Having attained the mature age of seven, this Princeling would yield the leadership of his camel escort to none. He sat in front of his sowar like a man, his sword at the carry, and saluted his King with the dignity of a born man-at-arms as he passed the flag.

This was the prelude to the great event of the day, the gallop past in line. Many of the Indian Princes led their own Imperial Service Horse past, and they must have been proud at the encomiums these fine regiments so deservedly evoked. The most vivid impression, however, one carried away from the charge of the Imperial Service Troops was the Maharajah of Jodhpur, every wit, every inch a Prince, leading his followers as a Rathore should. It must have gladdened the heart of that tough old warrior, Sir Pertab Singh, as he saw his ward profiting by his example and as he realised that he has not lived in vain when his chivalrous spirit is thus animating the younger generation.

There remained only to be performed the advance in review order for which the troops had gradually been getting into position along a line about quarter of a mile in front of the spectators. The formation adopted was what is known as line of divisional masses; the effect presented to the looker-on was that of two vast masses separated by the comparatively small group formed by the massed bands. When the parade had been formed up the Commander-in-Chief rode out to take command of it and the King Emperor advanced about one hundred yards in front of the saluting base. The command to advance was given and as the Band began to play the British Grenadiers, the whole fifty thousand foot, horse and guns, broke into motion. So they advanced and from each flank of the long line a Royal Horse Artillery brigade galloped up and came into action. The general advance was for two hundred yards only and then, after a Royal Salute had been given, the Commander-in-Chief called for three cheers for the King Emperor and three cheers for the Queen Empress. A tremendous volume of cheering was the result, and as division after division caught up the cry both the sound and sight of the termination of this great review were moving to an unexpected degree. The spectators watching the rhythmical raising of white helmets caught the enthusiasm and echoed back the cheers, and from the flanks broke out the firing of an Imperial salute. In the meantime the Sovereign's escort had taken up its position and the King Emperor, followed by the standard bearer, rejoined the procession, and at a slow trot, still loudly cheered, started on his ride back to camp. The Queen Empress followed at a minute's interval in her carriage, bowing her gratitude to the crowd as she passed along its front.

It is one of our little ways in India that we often do the biggest things in the most unostentatious manner. The biggest thing that has been done in India for half a century is the movement of the Capital from the commercial Metropolis where it has been situated for a hundred and fifty years, ever since indeed British Power in India became a dominant force, eight hundred miles to the ancient seat of Moghul and Hindu power. This change was formally inaugurated on December 15 by Their Imperial Majesties laying two stones. Yet so far as outward display went, instead of inaugurating a new Capital, instead of uprooting tradition with a century and a half growth behind them, the King Emperor and Queen Empress might have been participating in the inauguration of the smallest movement which could claim their notice. In the Government of India Camp the pavilion present on this morning saw raised on a beam two blocks of concrete, on each of them the simple inscription in letters of gold the words:—"December 15, 1911"—nothing more. At the other end of the avenue was a little pavilion with a carpet of purple cloth. Amid such surroundings and with the simplest of ceremonies did Their Imperial Majesties perform the ceremony of sealing Delhi to be the seat of Imperial Power in India, of restoring to this ancient city, the seat of so many Empires, the Imperial primacy in India which it lost when Aurangzebe set out from Delhi on the career of conquest which destroyed Moghul rule, and deserted his capital for a moving camp which shore from Delhi its splendours until Their Imperial Majesties came in person to revive them.

The ceremony was as simple as its surroundings. Their Imperial Majesties arrived in State and were received with a fanfare by the Heralds. Lord Hardinge stepped forward from amongst his Counsellors who have been with him in this great change and in the trained voice which has such penetrating powers read a short address. Lord Hardinge said:—

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked. Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mist of antiquity, but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform, and assuredly none ever held promise of greater permanence or of a more prosperous and glorious future.

"The decision to remove the capital of the Government of India from Calcutta was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposals of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868, and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debateable points. No great change, however beneficial can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interests or some offence to local sentiment, yet, if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General on behalf of myself and my colleagues in Council, I desire to say that we are confident that there have been few changes so important which have been so much to the

Photo by S. R.

A GROUP OF SHANS ON THE RIDGE.

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advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few, that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary and within no long time will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue, and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, taken constitutionally upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers, will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of the government of Indian Empire, will put an end to strife and dissension and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment.

"We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debates, or so well calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesty's faithful subjects. We sincerely trust that the noble city which under God's Providence we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesties' gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilisation and Empire, and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

To this His Imperial Majesty made the following reply:—

> It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Queen Empress and myself that it has been possible for us before leaving Delhi to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital which will arise from where we now stand. This is the first step to give material effect to the important announcement which it was my pleasure to make on that magnificent and to us deeply impressive occasion of my Coronation Durbar three days ago. I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration, and to its people increased happiness and prosperity. It is my desire that the planning and design of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care, so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city. May God's blessings rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day.

Photo by Bourne & Shepherd.

FIRST STONES OF THE NEW CAPITAL.

To many who were present, the closing words of his (the King Emperor's) speech where he invoked the Divine blessing on the new city must have recalled the confident hope of Gerald Aungier when he gave up his life for Bombay and strove to advance the good city which by God's grace was destined to be built. May that pious hope be as richly fulfilled in Delhi as it has been in Bombay.

His Imperial Majesty then advanced and laid one of the foundation stones. Then the Queen Empress came forward and laid the second. The herald in chief with his blazoned tabard declared by Royal command that the stone had been well and truly laid, the assistant herald repeated the words in Urdu, the trumpeters sounded a flourish and Their Imperial Majesties left amid ringing cheers.

In this simple fashion was consummated the momentous change embodied in the decision to move the capital of India eight hundred miles, to desert the Hugli for the Jamna, and to restore Delhi, the most wonderful city in Asia, to the position in India which it first occupied twelve hundred years ago. Surely nothing was wanted to show that the decision announced at the great Durbar was final and irrevocable. The King's word having been passed, it was final. Nevertheless, the simple ceremony of this morning placed the seal on this policy. It was in its unostentatious way a second Proclamation to India that henceforth the seat of the Government of India is to be for as long as British rule endures in its historic capital.

If it were possible to institute a new system of chronology Delhi would have to reckon time from the laying of the foundation stone. It was then in the first hour *ab urbe condita* on December 15th that the King Emperor rode down to the polo ground to hold a review of the police force assembled in Delhi. The force on parade drawn up in a line which extended almost from end to end of the ground, numbered about two thousand seven hundred. The largest detachment was of course that from the Punjab, but in a line almost wholly dressed in khaki the small Bombay detachment of fifty-two was very conspicuous on account of its blue uniform. The parade was commanded by Sir Lees French, the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and received His Imperial Majesty with a general salute as he rode on to the ground followed by his staff. The King Emperor at once proceeded to inspect the line and the Queen Empress took her seat in the shamiana on the stand round which were a few hundred spectators. After the inspection His Imperial Majesty returned to the saluting base and the officers and men who were to receive the King's medal marched to the front. It was not compared with the events of the past few days a spectacular function, but as the recipients of medals defil before His Majesty, one had a good opportunity of seeing what fine men are in this force and from what a variety of races it is recruited. A Burmah constable with the characteristically short and sturdy figure of his race went by and was immediately recalled so that the King Emperor might examine the long dah with which he was armed. When the last of the medals had been distributed, the King Emperor was handed the dah which he examined with interest and then showed it to Lord Hardinge. After talking for a few minutes with the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sir Pratap Singh and the other Indian Aides-de-Camp the King Emperor mounted and rode off. Both he and the Queen Empress were loudly cheered by the police who were obviously much impressed by this graceful acknowledgement of their valued services and this feeling of gratitude will be echoed from all over India.

In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties drove out to the Durbar military tournament and point-to-point races held on the review ground. They arrived on the ground just after the third race had been run, driving up the course to the Grand Stand in a landau, escorted by a troop of volunteer mounted rifles and a squadron of Volunteer Light Horse, the rear escort being drawn from three Indian Cavalry Regiments. There was a very good attendance, and the races, for which large fields had entered, attracted much interest, but as the course lay over a circuit of about four miles, not much could be seen of the jumping. Sandwiched in between the races were several very good spectacular events. The musical drive by R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and the feats of horsemanship by the 18th Lancers attracted most applause and thoroughly deserved it. The only dismounted event was a display over an obstacle course by the West Riding Regiment. At the conclusion the Queen Empress gave away the prizes and the Royal Party motored back to camp. The composite battalion of volunteers in camp provided the guard-of-honour in front of the Grand Stand, so that the volunteers on that day were doubly honoured.

On the night of December 14 His Imperial Majesty held an

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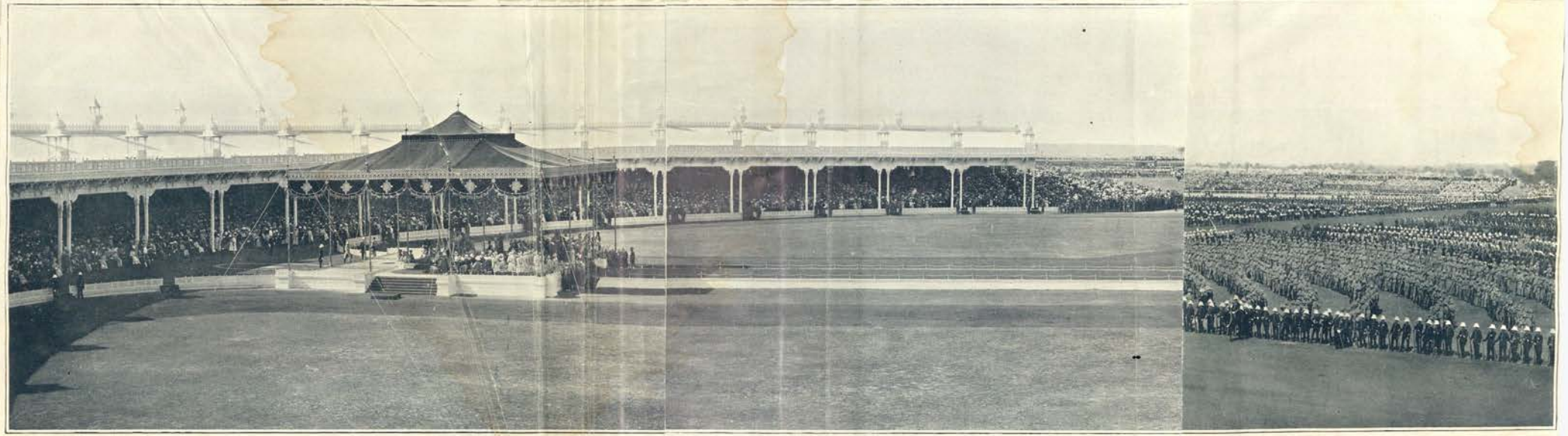

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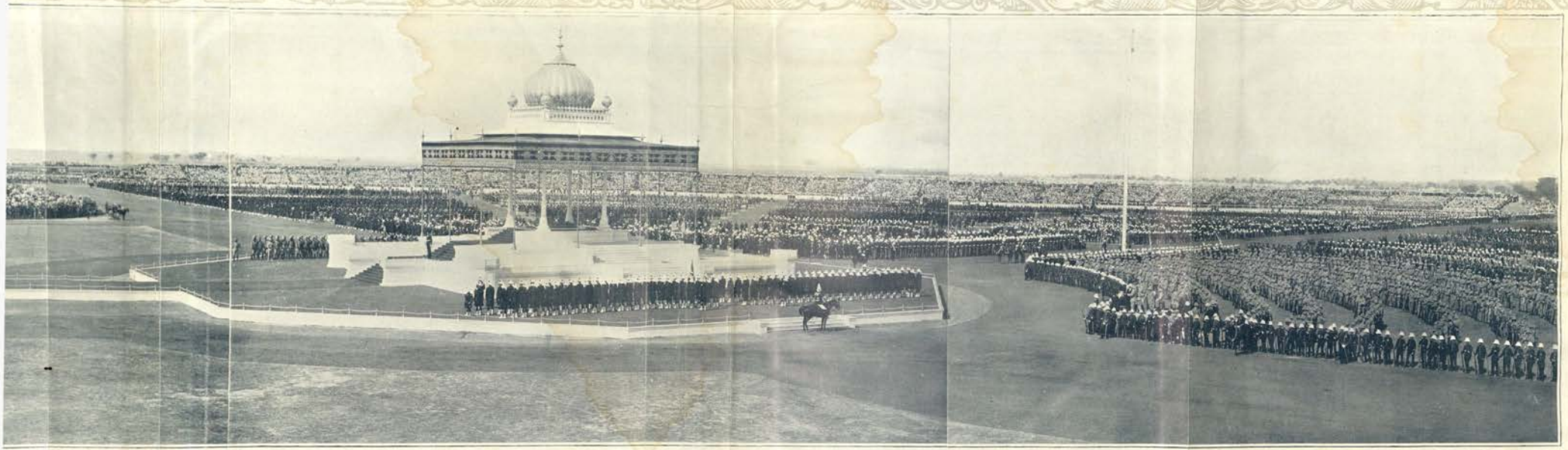

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THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI, 12th December, 1911.

investiture of those who have been the recipients of the King's favour, and the scene was remarkable from many points of view. There was first the fact that this was the first occasion for more than half a century when those in India honoured by the King have received these decorations from His Imperial Majesty in the land where they earned them. There was, secondly, the variety of orders given, the Star of India, the Indian Empire, the Bath, and the Victorian Order, not to mention the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and the Kaiser-i-Hind. Finally there was the number of persons invested. The number of persons who were bound to be present naturally restricted the general invitations and it was the privileged few only who were able to be present. They witnessed a scene of remarkable brilliance and grace. In the State shamiana, resplendent in its pale blue hangings, was assembled a great company of the most prominent people in India. The Indian Princes were there in splendid ceremonial dress, the men were all in full uniform or levee dress and the women were beautifully gowned.

But the evening was not to pass without an incident of a grave character. Whilst the investiture of the Knights was proceeding and the Duke of Teck was holding the sword with which His Imperial Majesty dubbed his faithful servants Knight, confusion was heard from without, and the penetrating shriek of whistles. Throughout the Durbar area this was the warning of fire. There were three thousand people in the shamiana. Everyone knew that if its canvas roof caught fire, even the most elaborate precaution, and little had been left to chance, could not prevent a holocaust. There were tense moments. There was a slight movement. But His Imperial Majesty proceeded calmly with the investiture and the Queen Empress sat unmoved. Soon came the assurance that there was no danger. It was not until afterwards that the greatness of the danger was revealed. A fire had occurred in the tent of Mr. Lucas, Lord Crewe's Private Secretary. This was burnt to the ground in a few moments and valuable papers were destroyed. Lord Crewe's tent, which adjoined it, was cut down in order to prevent the fire spreading. But the array of tents in the King's Camp was well nigh continuous. The actual scene of the fire could not have been more than thirty yards or so from the State shamiana. What breeze there was, was blowing towards the shamiana.

Before leaving camp on December 16, Their Imperial Majesties took leave of the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi and then drove in procession to the Fort. The procession was of a kind to which the sight-seer had become accustomed, but of which he seemed never to grow tired. It contained two cavalry regiments, one British and one Indian, an immaculately clean and smart battery of Royal Horse Artillery and the still more picturesque adjuncts to these, the trumpeters, the Delhi Herald and the Imperial Cadet Corps. The route followed was somewhat unusual, for the Ridge was approached by the road which runs from the corner of the Press Camp to the reception pavilion instead of by the more direct way. The west side of the Ridge was accordingly a fine point of vantage from which to see the gay procession pass, and among the many groups of on-lookers who took up their position there were some Shans, whose large straw hats, vivid clothing and big cheroots made them very conspicuous. Their Imperial Majesties left camp shortly before noon and drove to the Lahore Gate of the Fort and thence to the Selimgarh Bastion. To the Fort their coming was proclaimed by the trumpeters, who sounded a flourish as they approached the gate, and to the rest of Delhi their arrival in Fort was made known by a salute of a hundred and one guns fired by salvoes of batteries from the Ridge.

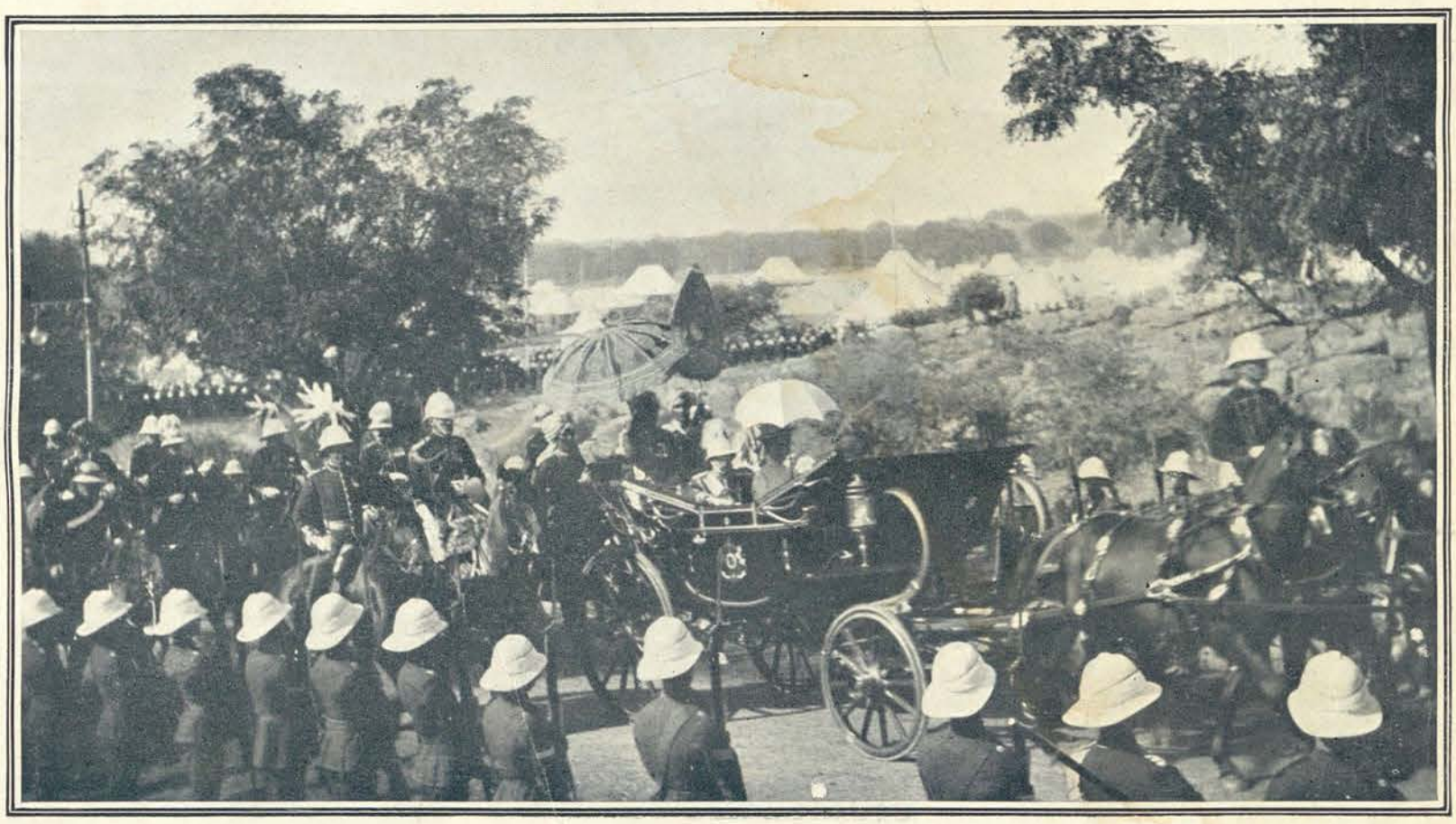

Photo by S. T. S.

ON THE RIDGE. THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES LEAVING DELHI.

As the procession passed through the Fort, various portions of the escort filed off, so that the Royal carriage was accompanied only by the heralds and trumpeters, the Bodyguard and the Imperial Cadet Corps when it entered the Selimgarh Bastion. The populace had paid its farewell tribute to Their Imperial Majesties outside. On the station platform was a large and distinguished gathering. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge had previously arrived in a separate procession, and among the others present in addition to the leading officials were the members of the Durbar Committee. The King Emperor talked for a few minutes with Lord Hardinge, Sir John Hewett, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sir Pertap Singh and others, and then entered the train which was to take him to Nepal. The thunder of guns from the ramparts of the Fort announced his departure. A few minutes later the Queen Empress, accompanied by Lady Shaftesbury and a small suite, left for Agra. A third train took the Governor-General and Lord Crewe. When they had left, the gathering on the platfrom broke up. The Durbar with its many ceremonial accompaniments was over.

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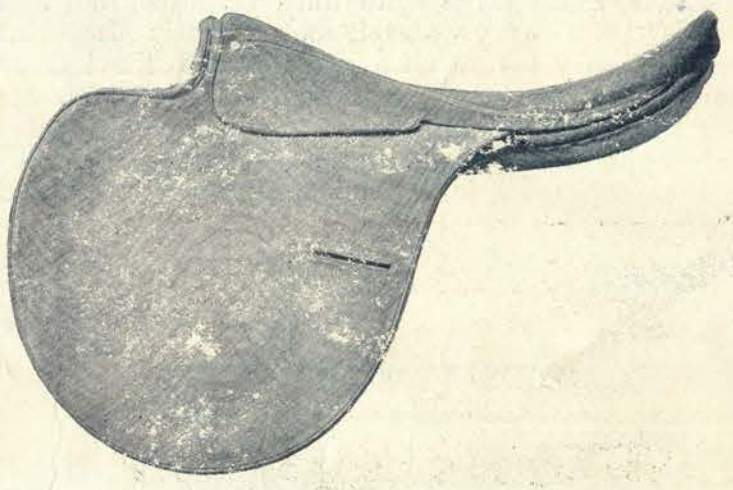

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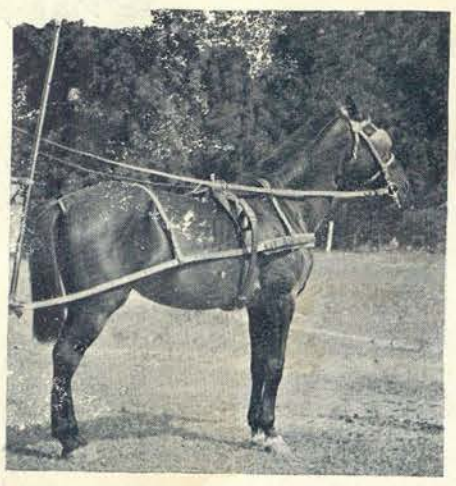

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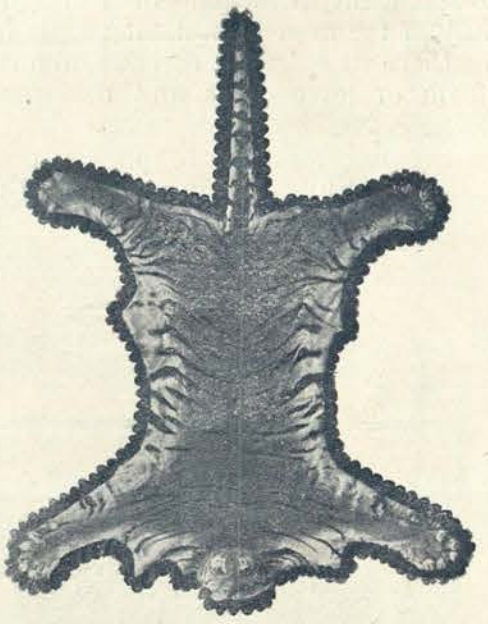

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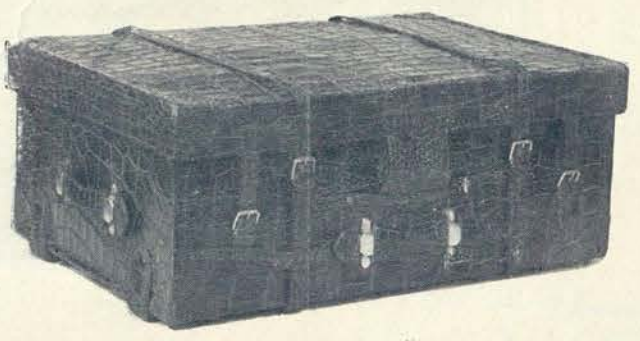

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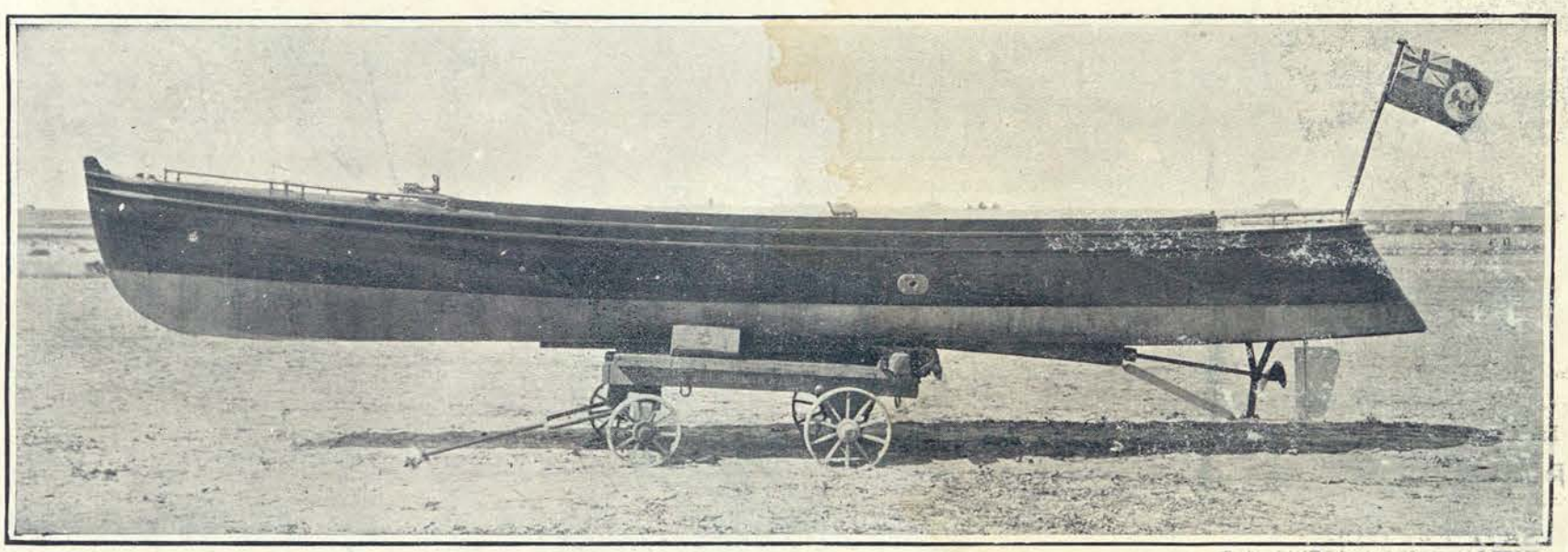

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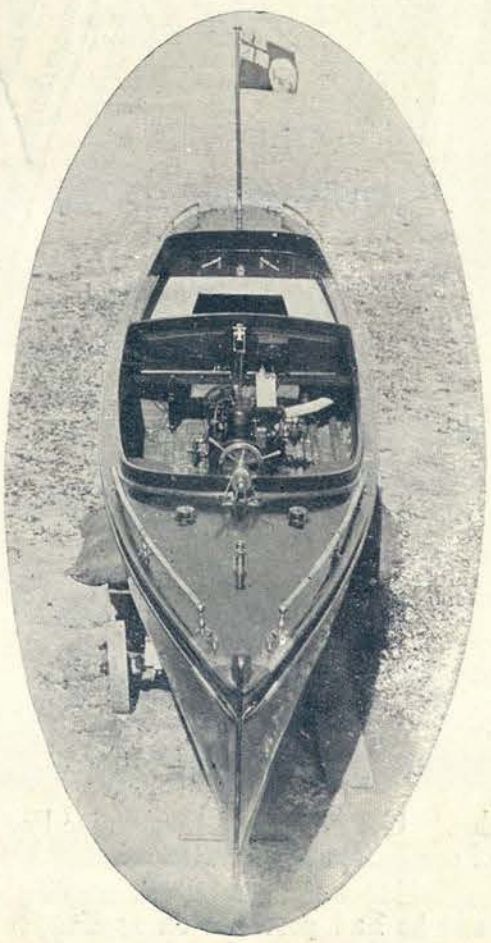

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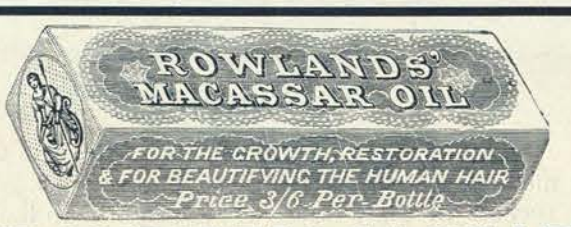

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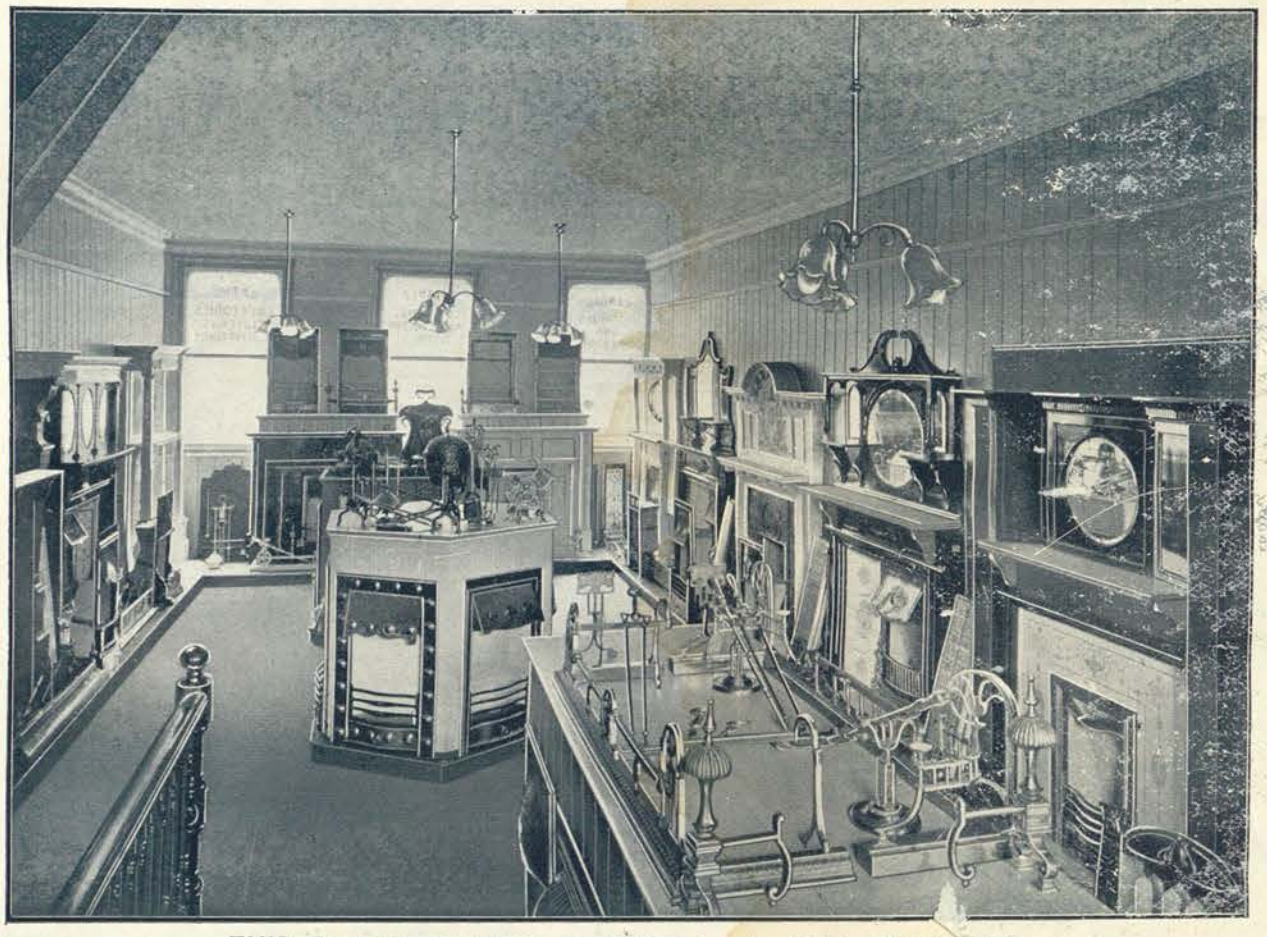

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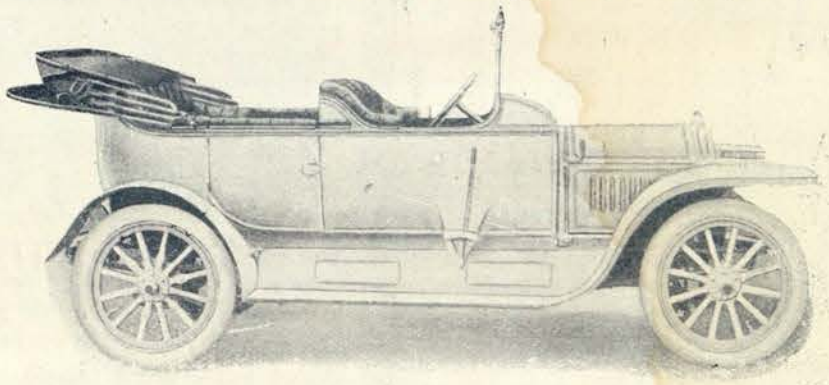

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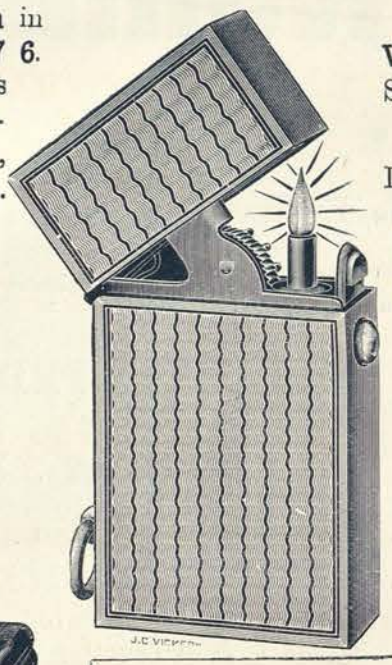

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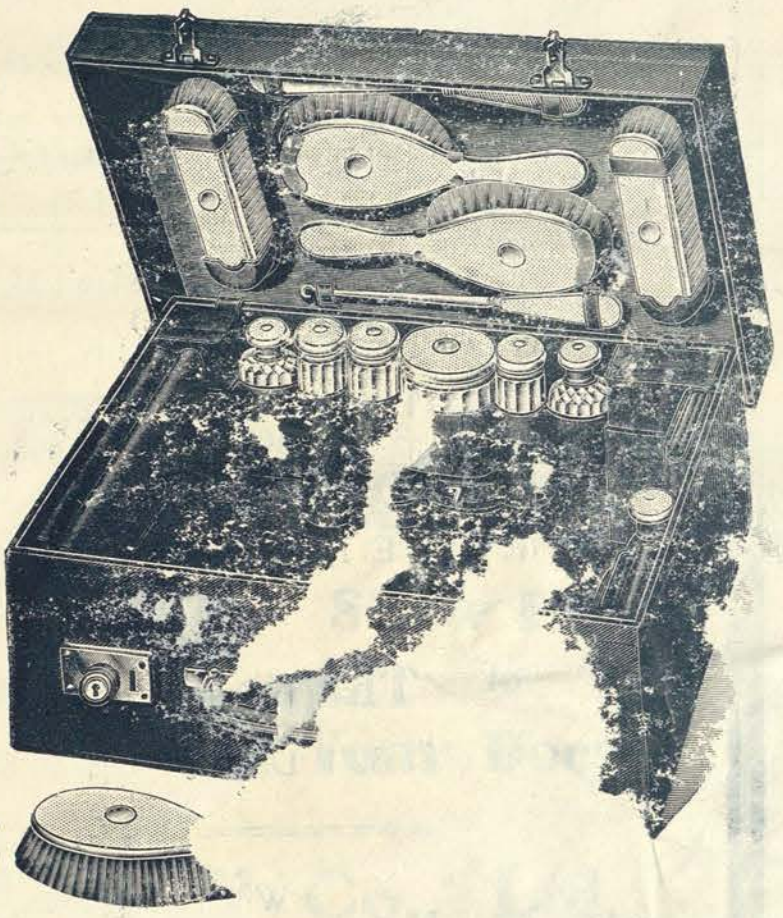

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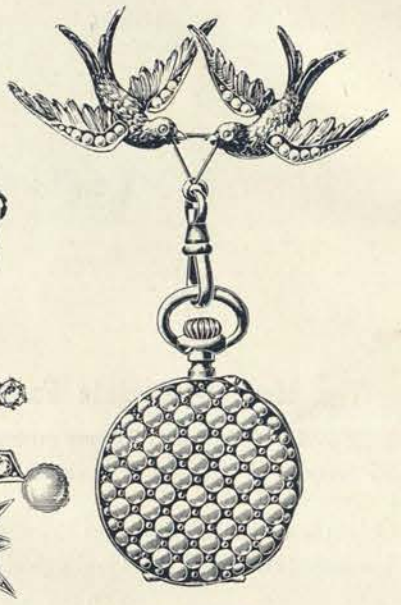

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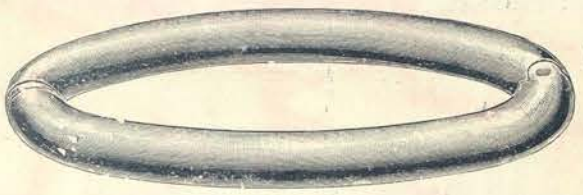

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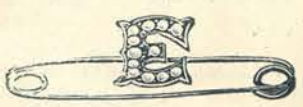

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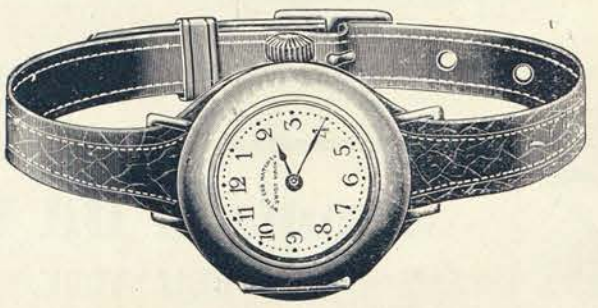

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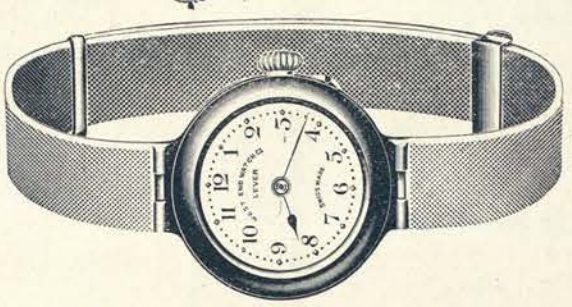

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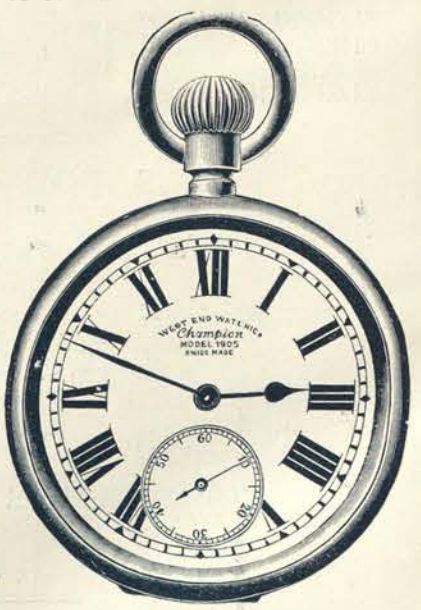

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